LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

ith skill and discernment the incent

civil life, mere circumstance has a great deal

in trade, no diligence and no prudence can se

cure him from the constant vicissitudes of the

meedy advancement depends greatly upon for-

nate connections, and other influences quite

adependent of his real merits. Agricult

and the mechanic arts, however respectable in

litical degeneracy, present little inducement to

gence and promptness in the camp, and supe-

the notice of his superiors. Promotion is

drama of the century, who has spirit enoug

Humphrey Marshall says that the men of

ciency in the use of arms, to form themselve

visions, to elect officers, drill, &c., without any

that men have rights which are above the

higher law rights. Why not add that when

propriate everything within their reach to their

own use, sack and burn towns, destroy public

and private property, rob and murder ever

stifle the voice of the people as expresse

ernment as bequeathed by their fathers for the

scrupulous political demagogue as militar

dictator of the higher law power, and then

3 Colonel, Wm J. Landrum; Lieuten

through the ballot-box, sub

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET. BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.



MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

A St. Louis contemporary says with truth the ranks, the road to honor opens before of the rolling stock on the Louisville and Nashtime impeded the Confederates in the execution of their plans. In no case has any scrumarshals began their career as privates. It is

Swing, of Logan, who, during the entire sestion of their plans. In no case has any scrumarshals began their career as privates. It is nety or justice influenced or dis- the policy of our government to encourage turbed them. They have strikingly displayed the same sort of promotion. Our War Departthose remarkable characteristics for which con- ment has already given the pledge of it by spirators in all ages and countries have been leaving a considerable number of lieutenandistinguished. Commencing in defiance of every law, human and divine, they have suffered ing them with young men who shall prove an consideration of decency or shame to inter-their title to them by noble action in the This was the secession programme adopted in a ere for an instant with the execution of their rank and file. The places thus won will be cancus to which all the discontented spirits of the purposes. Where they knew they could de- far more honorable than any obtained by ude the people, they claimed great credit for personal favor. Their very possession will be to the General Peace Convention on the 10.h trusting them, but when they doubted the peoa testimonial of sterling qualities that will in
ple they rushed forward regardless of the popitself be a continual recommendation for yet ular will. In nearly every State that seconded, further advancement. We hear of young with all his wishes, he would wage eternal the traitorous act was that of the politicians men who fail to go into the service of their alone, and was not submitted to the people. country simply because they failed to get the convention, Mr. Burns of Owen, who, during pelled deference, it was most reluctantly paid. spirit—saying nothing of the patriotic—that But when they trampled upon the proposition can be thus dashed must be of a very poor f treason, the traitorous demagogues threw sort. The very fact that these young men off the mask, stood fast by their programme, are thus influenced to stay at home is pretty and boidly waged war upon the people. The good proof that they deserved to be disaplying plea was that Jackson, having once been pointed. The man of real soldierly qualities egally elected Governor, could not be legally would be kept back for no such reason. Evdeposed by the State Convention, and was ery soldierly fibre in him would be stimufore still the bona fide Governor, whom it lated to make good his claim to what he was a duty to reinstate by force. It was had asked, and carve his way to a commisforgotten that in Texas, where Houston had sion with his own good sword. So long as been placed by the people in the Guber- the ranks are open to him, he need rely upon natorial chair, the secessionists in con- no favors, deposed him! Circumstances had Not only military distinctions are to be won changed. It was legal for a secession Con- in the service to which the country now calls, vention to depose a Union Governor, but not but the best chances for future civil prefertion to depose a traitor- ment. There is no country in the world in ous Governor. In Kentucky, however, the which military gallantry is more honored than traitors could not manipulate the Legislature in this; and he who has once proved himself as in Missouri, yet they had the Executive true and faithful to the flag of the republic in with them. Both against the people and the the storm of battle has a passport to the popu-Legislature they are now making war for the lar confidence that nothing else can give. It

uest and subjugation of Kentuc The is certain that for the present generation the shamelessness of their avowal was never exced- great majority of our offices of trust, from the d. They say "Kentucky shall be ours whether Presidency down, will be filled by men who her people will or not. Though every Kentuck- shall now peril their lives for the stars and protest against it, we will have Kentucky." stripes. The people will devolve their ntially the strange and singular trusts upon the tried soldiers, both because declaration of the Memphis Appeal. Lan- they will desire to honor them and because guage of this purport would be atrocious under any circumstances in which it should be ticians. No sordid, corrupt, faithless nature eriously used. From the Confederates it can belong to a true soldier, and the people amazes scarcely more by its wickedness than instinctively feel it.

mount to any other sovereignty in existence. to feel that Kentucky? Upon their theory, Kentucky and our have each the right to say whether who has soul enough to realize how sacred a Union! Kentucky is admonished that hers is it." the proud and honorable right of withdrawal we from the Union, and that, unless Kentucky have a right to assemble with arms she exercises the sacred right voluntarily, she in their hands to parade with, to acquire effiis to be seized and appropriated by the seccs-

The question in regard to Kentucky pow The man whom such a question will not arouse could sleep quietly though a thunderbolt were forms of government. These organizations

The U. S. Government is charged with The U. S. Government is charged with baving committed a very great outrage in thus banded together they have the right, like their friend Buckner and his followers, to apordering the scizure and impr tain traitorous members of the Maryland Legissecession. Without having particularly in-quired as to the legitimate power of the Govself-defence, we may remark that the policy adopted by it was not more summary than that which it was prepared to pursue during the purpose of enthroning some old broken-down. administration of President Madison for preventing the dissolution of the Union by the act of the Hartford Convention, a much abler conglomerate the whole mass under one genand more imposing political body than the Legislature of Maryland.

One of the purposes of the members of the Humphrey says he "heard with profound

artford Convention, as the country generally astonishment and regret the rumor that he believed, was to pass an ordinance separating contemplated a descent upon the Capital." A great many rebel leaders besides Humphre New England from the rest of the United States in the midst of the war and making her have "heard with profound astonishment and an independent sovereignty. Mr. Madison regarded the design as treasonable and promptly regret" that some of their deep-laid schemes for "blood and conquest" had come to the knowledge of peaceable and unsuspecting citi-He sent one of his generals to Hartford, in. zens in time to prevent the accomplishment structing him to remain there during the ses. of their thievish purposes. Jeff. Davis, Beau sion of the Convention and to arrest the mem. regard, Johnson, and a few thousand other rs and hold them as prisoners of State upon probably regret that the rumor ever became public that they contemplated a descent upor the very first manifestation of a treasonable public that they contemplate purpose on their part. The Convention, thus ed, shrank from the perpetration of its projected treason, and the world has ever approved the course which the patriotic Madison are respectively organized. And what Lincoln has done to the traitormembers of the Maryland Legislature transcends in no respect what Madison was re-

of the Hartford Convention.

And we may add that General Washington, nel, Jackson; Major, ----Trumbull, of Connecticut, suggesting the seiz- Colonel, John Cowan; Major, W. Dongherty. ons who were hostile to the cause of the Colonies. As his words may onel, ———; Major, ———. We understand several other gentleman have here: "Would it not be prudent to seize those been designated as field-officers, from whom be giving consent to the existence of two sepa-Tories who have been, are, and we know will be, active against us? Why should per-Why should per-

times would startle the public sense. Circum-

When a regiment of a thousand men of native Kentuckian, who passed through our Indiana came across the river the other day city last evening on his way home from Washand marched through our streets, probably ington, is authorized to raise four regiments of of them. Wouldn't a very large portion of those Kentuckians have been better employed. As the several regimental organizations are in going with them than in raising enthusiastic Dr. Chambers says he will send us a regiment

A Texas paper says that "nobody ever saw Wigfall drunk." We have seen him when he wasn't sober by a jug-full.

spot, he won't break it.

"TIME AND HISTORY."-The Frankfort Yeoman, in commenting upon the proceedings of the recent Legislative session, says some of them "have been harsh, rash, and unwarranted by the Constitution," and, in referring to the manner in which the Representatives of War is the most stirring of all human doings, the people performed their delegated trusts, the Yeoman comments thus:

the Yeoman comments thus:

They have misinterpreted the sentiment and feelings of the people and this will be developed by time—and at no distant day—or else we are greatly deceived. The people desired to preserve the State in the attitude of peacy, neutrality, and mediation. It was in that view that the members of the Legislature were elected. They have attempted, by their legislation, to plunge the State and her paople into war in behalf of one of the belligerents, regardless of her and their peace and neutrality. Let time and history show whether the people will sanction their action.

There can be no misannyehension as to the o do in shaping a young man's destiny. If There can be no misapprehension as to the

is dictated by the same spirit of malignity o distinction. Politics, in these days of powhich led the Yeoman to falsify facts by placing the occupation of Paducah as antecedent here is broadly made that the Union-loving the chances are ten to one that chicane would thwart him. But war, in its stern necessiest of tests, and when it is once proved that he has the true steel in him, there is no rank tion their action. That history may not be not listen without dishonor. They therefore re- ready in the field. ter of comparatively small consequence where less or unknown, can exhibit superior intelliwill not have to wait long, inasmuch as at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. A few nights acancies are constantly occurring both from before this-on that of August 29-the bridge the casualties of battle, and from the forced over South Licking, near Cynthiana, was fired oved. From the day he puts his foot into Railroad, and this was followed by the seizure ville Railroad. On the 6th of September Mr. country, offered a resolution that Kentucky ought not to pay one cent of the taxes ordered | proud by the General Government to carry on the war, and that the independence of the Confederate States should be immediately recognized. State were invited, and laid down preparatory war against it. On the 7th, anticipating this the entire thirty-two days of the session, never commissions they applied for. The military gave one patriotic vote or said anything that was not disloyal, offered a resolution that to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky inviolate, it was necessary that no encampment or as semblage of soldiers of either belligerent should be permitted upon Kentucky soil, and that these, and all other acts in violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, come from whatever quarter they may, should be resisted by the power of the State necessary to the maintenance of this neutral position. Here then were three historical points developed: 1st. Resistance to the Federal taxes, 2d. The recogni-

and its loyalty fully vindicated.

Customs in this city, and, that he was exc

any report until after the assemblage of the much talked of Peace Convention: for on the day after that was held, the 11th Sept., they offered a resolution instructing the Governor to inform those concerned that Kentucky exbe withdrawn from her soil unconditionally. This was adopted, 71 to 26, Messrs. Anderson, bert, of Mercer, all Union men, being the abmoved a resolution requesting the Governor to the Federal and Confederate troops; but the by the shocking and remorseless inconsistency | Every young man who seeks an honorable to 68 nays, Messrs. Blue, of Crittenden, the bearays. They claim that they fight for future, who cares to figure in the grandest State sovereignty," and for this as pare dame of the control who has writt speech and Paducah by the Federal troops wa

tional flag on the dome of the Capitol. On they will remain in or go out of the Union. thing is patriotism, should hasten to the help the 11th September, Mr. Merritt, of Livings-But in practice the traitors say that a State is of his country in this its death-grapple with ton, also offered a resolution declaring overeign to scoede, but not to stay in the hideous treason. Duty and glory alike urge that the occupation of Hickman and Chalk Bluffs by the Confederate troops an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the State and a gross violation of her neutrality, thus placing both belligerents on the same 12, Mr. Desha, of Harrison, who absented himsilt from the Legislature before its close, got up peace meetings at home, and then started for a rebel camp, offered a series of resolutions for neutrality, expressing the fear that civil war would be the necessary result of the intraduction within the State limits of a stand ing army, officered and paid by any party withdrawal of both forces, so that Kentucky might mediate for peace, for which purpose a

> questing the Governor to urge upon both belligerents an immediate and unconditional

cah followed by the occupation of Hickman, but did it of course by accident, for is not the Yeoman the very quintessence of "respectable cession votes, though overridden by a Union raise a Brigade, of not less than three Ragi majority of forty-two, with six Union absentees. ments, and to designate the field-officers, who As soon as this vote was taken, Mr. Wolfe, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report asserting that the tax raised following gentleman have been named by Congress was within its constitutional power -that the money so raised was intended to de-1. Colonel, W. A. Warner: Lieut, Col., J. made for its overthrow; that the people of Ken-2. Colonel, M Munday; Lieutenant-Colo tucky are determined to defend that Government against its enemies, and that they will not weigh money in the scale against a Government which has been their pride and boast, 4. Colonel, B. C. Grider; Lieutenant-Col- and which they regard as the very palladium of their liberties. It asserted also that the recognition of the Confederate States would

We expect to see Gen. Byle's Brigade filled ted States, and no power is competent to do ket in this city, it would be sent back to them sons who are preying upon the vitals of their immediately. He is one of the most gallant that except a national convention, if it were at their own cost? country be suffered to stalk about, while we know they will do us every mischief in their the cause of his country. The officers of the know they will do us every mischief in their the cause of his country. The officers of the several regiments of his Brigade are most Union men asked the Confederates to with admirably selected. KENTUCKIANS RETURNING TO KENTUCKY We take great pleasure in announcing that Dr. Wm. M. Chambers, of Charleston, Ill., a stuckians shouted in honor native-born Kentuckians, now residing in Il-

does decidedly more than he promises. According to his late proclamation, he probgiance to a secessionist, you hang him on the ably means not only to "quarter" but to Magoffin to Washington and three others to

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861. nilitary service under the flag of the Repub-"Never," he says, "has there been in the history of the country, and never probably will there be again, such another opportu ity for young men who desire a noble career. the sphere of action which calls out the grandest energes of our nature. In it, real superiority tells the quickest and the surest. In

tion of the Confederate States, and, 3rd, the employment of force to break up the Union Meanwhile, the House Committee on Federal Relations was probably induced to delay sentees. Mr. King, of McCracken, then demand the immediate withdrawal of both House refused to suspend the rules by 27 yeas s'antially for both propositions. Twenty of within one week with a considerable quantity the gentlemen in the minority on these votes of gold which the Government was anxious to had voted on the 7th against raising the na-

contract, instead of discharging the obligations which he had assumed, he remained here, truce between the belligerents was recom

see with a spy-glass.

vious to need pointing out."

A SIGNIFICANT FACT -It will be seen from

deem necessary for the purpose must bear

upon the planters with terrible severity. How

thought it such a miserable hardship that our

staples to the Southern Confederacy, say if the

Zollicoffer's troops ravage the prope

of Union men in Kentucky wherever they find

it, seize their persons, and carry or send their

prisonment and robbery of their Union neigh.

right of complaint would these Kentucky ar

plauders and promoters of the personal ma atment and robbery of Union men have

their own persons and possessions were to be

reached by a law of our Legislature? If they

admire imprisonment and confiscation as ap-

plied to the persons and property of loyal mer

If a poor man's wife breeds too fast in

traitors should be regarded as sacred?

the burning plowshare.

withdrawal of their troops, and that the Governor enforce the strict neutrality of the State, "which she assumed through her Legislature and by the popular vote of the people." On the 13th of September, Gov. Magoffin vetoed the resolution of the 11th in relation to the withdrawal of the Confederate troops, when he said that he "regarded the almost simultatroops and of Columbus by the Confederate troops as equally palpable and open violations Governor, it will be seen, put the Federal ac tion first to produce the impression that it really was so, and the Yeoman next spoke of the seizure of Padu-

draw. This the secessionists opposed unless the Federal forces were also warned to leave the State. The Governor vetoed the resolu-tion in reference to the Confederates for the same reason, and falsified the matter of fac of the first invasion, and declared that both | tucky disunionists approve the scandalous imoccupations were equal violations of the neutral rights of Kentucky, while Desha's resolu tion presaged civil war if the Union troops were not disbanded, and proposed a cer ation of hostilities, ostensibly that Kentucky might mediate, but really to enable the Confederates to recuperate and give them more ample opportunities of smuggling munitions and contrabands of war through or State. This plan, as developed by the resolutions of Mr. Elliott, of Floyd, was to sen three commissioners appointed by Governor Richmond to obtain a guarantee from the U, these times, she may breed a famine,

S, that no troops should be marched into or CONTEMPLATED INVASION FROM ALABAMA. ncamped upon our soil and a similar demand | The Huntsville Advocate of the 25th ult. was to be made on the Confederates. Mr. speaking of the return of Gen. L. P. Walker, Allen, of Breckinridge, on the 16th, offered the late Confederate Secretary of War, to that a resolution reciting that the occupation of city, says:

Paducah by the forces of the United States | Gen. W. but exchanges the wear and tear Paducah by the forces of the United States was in consequence of the invasion by Confederate troops, and for the purpose of defending the peace, neutrality, and honor of the State, and that it would be discourteous to the Government and ungrateful and impolitic in the State to request the withdrawal of the U. S. troops, but that the withdrawal of the Confederate troops was the condition prethe Confederate troops was the condition pre-Thus it appears that an Alabama brigade is

about to join in the invasion of Kentucky. On the 16th of September, Zollicoffer commu- Mississippi has already sent several regiments nicated to Gov. Magoffin his occupation of into Kentucky, and she will probably send Kentucky and established the Confederate Cumberland Gap and the Long Mountains in others. Polk, Zollicoffer, and Buckner, we Kentucky, and, on the 17th, the House passed | are told, are expecting troops to come into this nimating cause of such language as this. It the Wolfe resolutions previously referred to by Sate also from North Carolina and portions raise the Courier from the dead or to do any-71 to 22-there being three Union and four of Georgia. A number of regiments have secession absentees. The next day, the 18th, already left Arkansas for Kentucky, and the shall cease to have any operation among us. the Committee on Federal Relations re- Confederate authorities have just made a Not only have all the printing materials of his to the seizure of Hickman. The accusation ported that Kentucky had been invaded call on Arkansas for seven more regiments, by the Confederates and the commanders destined no doubt for the same field of operamembers of the Legislature have been the of the invading forces had insolently pre- tions. Moreover, Gov. Harris of Tennessee cause of the war and violated the neutrality of scribed conditions upon which they would has just issued his Proclamation, calling out the State, while an appeal is made to "time and withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the thirty thousand Tennessee troops, doubtless for to his own use, and, inasmuch as the punishhistory" to show whether the people will sanc- State by demanding terms to which it could Kentucky, in addition to the large number al-

falsified, while "time's effacing fingers" are | quested Gen Anderson to take command of the | The reason why the States along and near destroying the records of the past, we propose department of the Cumberland, with authority our Southern border are preparing to send Legislature and its surroundings, that every teer force to repel invasion. These resolutions is obvious. They want to keep the war away shall exist here. reader may draw his own deductions as to were adopted-73 to 23. Subsequently, the from themselves. They desire to preserve islature met on the 24 of September, and on the Military Board, to procure munitions, and else to push it through our State into Illinois, be officered as efficiently as possible. He the next night the Confederate troops landed to put the State in an attitude of defence, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Virginia. For making it a mere newspaper, we, without conto obstruct the Lexington and Covington origin of the war, the manner in which it was mediately forward to the dark and bloody

sion, voted and spoke such treason as would facts, for they are preserved on the journals of on our Southern border. Whilst the interests have brought him to the gallows in any other the Legislature, there to remain for all time, of the latter require that the conflict shall be unable to keep war from our borders, but they endure its ravages, and the States North of us of the Southern Confederacy are resolved to have succeeded in transferring the scene of know, that, if it rages upon our Northern borcarnage from our hearth-stones to the battle- der, its desolations will reach them. And field. We look back upon the action of the Kentucky herself knows, that, unless the tide Legislature for the mo t part with pride, for now surging over her from the South shall be throughout its deliberations and debates the rolled back, she herself will soon be rendered honor of the State has been nobly preserved morally and physically a desert.

Then let Kentucky and the friendly States upon her border prepare with all possible des-Col. Hardin Helm. - The recent career patch to repel the hosts that have come and f this young man, now in command of one are coming from the South for the purposes of of the regiments of Gen. Buckner's army of conquest. A tremendously vigorous effort to of Kentucky shall have the privilege of deternvasion, is alike scandalous and ridiculous. sweep over Kentucky is about being made, The facts connected with it would seem to us and it must be met with tremendous vigor. utterly incredible if we did not have them up- We have little fear that it will not be. Our As soon as Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Hardin Helm, trusting to some family and Illinois appreciate the dangers that threattionship, fixed his eye upon the hope of a en them. We confidently believe, that, with-Lincoln office. We are assured that he was in six weeks, Tennessee and not Kentucky one of the applicants for the Surveyorship of will be the theatre of the war.

ingly confident of getting it. His thoughts were at first intent upon a civil office, and he indertook to make interest for it with the lapursuit of his object, he went to Washington, ate at Lincoln's table and slept in Lincoln's forward movement of our troops. These gendies or a lady of the President's family. In beds, and, as no civil office, that he thought just then, he took from Lincoln to the Secretary of War a sort of carte-blanche for any military appointment he might desire. He asked from the Secretary of War a particular apointment that he thought would suit him, but that appointment happened to have been just filled by a son of one of the members of the Helm next bethought himself that a Paynastership in the army would be a capital thing, involving no danger, and, in skilful hands, very handsome profits. So he got appointed to a Paymastership in New Mexico. need. We trust our friend, J. F. Speed, will and then, giving up Lincoln's bed and board, not cease his invaluable exertions until the

returned to Louisville with the appointment in his pocket. He took it, as he himself said, State is thoroughly armed. We venture to suggest to the State Military send on at once. But, instead of fulfilling his se

war.

We was a point desideratum in Kentucky. The work of turning citizens into soldiers and making an army out to recruit some the accomplished and illinois. Lt it be proved by their can due, that her sons are determined to be even with the foremost in defence of her honor and raying an army out for recruits can be accomplished as a point desideratum in Kentucky. The work of turning citizens into soldiers and making an army out for recruits can be accomplished as a first of the control of the sons and doughters.

See that her sons are determined to be even with the foremost in defence of her honor and the protection of her sons and doughters.

See that have invaded Kentucky, and however, this is the work to be done first of all in Kentucky, at the honers of the Course will be homework this in the work to be done first of all in Kentucky, the means of done first of all in Kentucky, the mea our items of Southern news that the Military Committee of Memphis have made an appeal to planters not to ship any more cotton and tobacco to that city, and given notice, that, if any more be shipped there, it will be returned into the country at the expense of the owners. The Memphis Appeal, of the 2d inst., remarking upon the subject, says, "the evils attending an accumulation of cotton at Undoubtedly the pointing out would be a ather delicate and even mortifying business. Evidently the apprehension of the military authorities is, that any considerable amount of otton accumulated at Memphis or any other point on the Mississippi might fall into the tion down that river. The interesting truth is revealed, that the Confederate military auneasures to save their cotton and tobacco in

tion. And certainly the measures which they under heaven can the Tennessee cotton-growers and tobacco-raisers live under their present normous and monstrous burdens of taxation when peremptorily prohibited by military What would our secessionists here, who have

the nation deeply deplore the fact that the noble and heroic Anderson lacks the health necessary to enable him to discharge the ardu-Kentucky farmers could not take or send their farmers around Louisville were told, that, if they should even bring their produce to mar-Our Southern friends are likely to find, peraps too late, that they have set their feet upon and firmness. His fame as a hero is immor-

Gen. Sherman is the very man to fill the

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

W. N. HALDEMAN.-This man, proprieto

WALTER N. HALDEMANS CARD IN

WALTER N. HALDEMANS CARD IN

THE NAMPULLE UNION.

THE NAMPULLE UNION.

THE NAMPULLE UNION.

I have read with more than ordinary regire

for the late Louisille Courier, has published in the Nashville Union a long card, to which the Nashville Union a long card is a thing most disgraceful to him in all respects. It is ungrateful, hypocritical, and a read-card the late of the property of the long and the service connected with this business than 1 desired in the service connected with this business than 1 desired to be service into support the s to make a cursory review of the action of the and power from the State to call out a volun- promptly all the forces they can into Kentucky long as the authority of the United States

what party made the first attempt to plunge acts to raise 40,000 volunteers, to borrow six their own fields and firesides from its ravages. Mr. Haldeman's raisconduct. We bear him

act. It is the view upon which they are already acting. Inasmuch as Kentucky has voted three several times, each time by an overwhelming majority, not to go out of the Union, the Confederate authorities now proclaim that there is "no legal path" by which it is possible there is "no legal path" by which it is possible o extricate her from her political position, and that all the means used must and shall there-

tained and their honor vindicated? What unprocuring arms, but our State has not yet as worthy consideration can possibly hold back full a supply of arms as she will certainly any Kentuckian, that has the soul of one, in

**Col. John S. Williams proclaimed last week in the streets of Mt. Sterling, in this State, that he would soon march at the head of the streets of Mt. Sterling, in this sceeptance, as may be seen in the following letter, which came in the envelope with the card:

Green were flowing with blood or even

and power from the State to call out a volunteer force to repel invasion. These resolutions were adopted—73 to 23. Subsequently, the form themselves. They desire to preserve their own fields and firesides from its ravages. They desire to preserve their own fields and firesides from its ravages. They make the preparation of dollars, to enlarge the powers of the Military Board, to procure munitions, and to put the State in an attitude of defence, were passed.

This is the record of the Kentacky Legis-edge of the Kentacky Legis of the war, the manner in which it was met, and the preparations for maintaining the origin of the war, the manner in which it was met, and the preparations for maintaining the honor of the State. Any perversion which the Yeoman or its kindred prints may see proper to make cannot change these historical facts, for they are prevered on the journals of the Legislature, there to remain for all time, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as along the control of the war, the manner in which it was all gast to the course of Kentucky the care of Kentucky to the care of Kentucky to the care of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. True, as among the brightest pages of the bright and proud career of Kentucky. Tr specing General Anderson's conditions, I pre-sumed I was done with the affair. But be-tween 9 and 10 o'clock that night I found two neither a wish nor a reason to compromit Gen.

such a crisis?

See Gen. Anderson, in conversation yesterday morning, speaking of his being compelled to leave his native State at this time, says his deeply regrets that his feeble health renders it necessary for him to do no. The selection of surveillence of the transpart of the united States and the lambdard of the united States an Speed and induce him to return to the East to secure more arms for the State. No man understands this business better than Mr. S., and none can more successfully accomplish it. The State will require all the arms that can be secured, even after the rebels are driven out of the State. The Military Board know Mr. S., and that all confidence can be placed in him. We sontract, instead of discharging the obligations which he had assumed, he remained here, bolding on to his office for the days, and then resigned it. A shabbier course of conduct was mere exhibited by the shabbiest of shabby feld lows.

Helm declared to everybody he talked with here that under no circumstances would he ever consent to take up arms against any possible of his fellow circumstances would he ever consent to take up arms against any possible to take up arms adapting the obligation of the foreign the declared to everybody he talked with here that under no circumstances would he very consent to take up arms against any possible to take up arms against any possible to take up arms against any possible to take up arms adapting the obligation of the foreign that all confidence can be placed in him. We trust they will secure his service, for that purpose, time that all confidence can be placed in him. We trust they will secure his service, or that purpose, time the against any possible to take the sams adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms against any possible to take up arms against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible to take up arms adapting the against any possible take the again that

GEN. SHERMAN COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND. — On account of Gen. Anderson's feeble health, he has deemed it advisable that he should have a successor in the command of the Department of the Cumberland. His successor is Gen. W. T. Sherman.

All the true patriots of Kentucky and of the nation deeply deplore the fact that the canvass for their party or themselves in a potion than any politicians ever exhibited in a canvass for their party or themselves in a po-litical conflict. We believe that every speech litical conflict. We believe that every speech in the office, Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher called made by the right man in the right place will and asked me if I had heard from the country necessary to enable him to discharge the arduous duties of his late position without injury to himself. He has won the confidence, the admiration, and the love of all who have had intercourse with him either as an officer or as a gentleman. We never knew a man, who, in a greater degree than he, combined suavity other than the formula of the stump! To the stump! When stump! To the stump! When she fore was so noble and stirring a theme ever discussed before popular audiences as that discussed before popular audiences as that officer or as a gentleman. We never knew a man, who, in a greater degree than he, combined suavity other than the right place will be worth fifty soldiers to the Union. To the stump! To the stump! When saked me if I had heard from the country. It replied by drawing Mr. Haldeman's card from the envelope and handing it to him. He also strongly objected to the first sentence and said it ought not to appear in a form so injurious as that to Mr. Haldeman. I replied that the also strongly objected to the first sentence and said it ought not to appear in a form so injurious as that to Mr. Haldeman. I replied that the also strongly objected to the first sentence and said it ought not to appear in a form so injurious as that to Mr. Haldeman. I replied that the also strongly objected to the first sentence and said it ought not on appear in a form so of the same of the stump!

State, that he would soon march at the head of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of any a Union man. Some of his political friends tried to allay the excitement consequent upon the declaration by alleging that the marter in peace, but Butler, Hobbs, and therefore an unfortunate man who came very near being robbed of a hundred chickens, nothing prevented except that he hadn't the chickens.

Some perhaps have told the Louisville Journal that the streets of Bowling Green were flowing with blood or even the search of an army into that region and that the the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the daming torch should light the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the dwelling of an army into that region and that the dwelling of an army into that region and that then the dwelling of an army into that region and that the dwelling of an army into that region and that the dwelling of an army into that region and that the dwelling of an army into that region and that the dwelling of an army into that region and the dwelling of an army into that region and the dwelling of an army into that excitement consciously and appreciated your friendship and kindness for and to me, and I an despity a region for such the save valued and appreciated your friendship and kindness for and to me

hope that this ordnance won't be as destruc-tive to herself as her ordnance of secession was.

Green were flowing with blood or even the serior ed-tive to herself as her ordnance of secession in the Louisville Journal.

Green were flowing with blood or even the serior ed-tertain for me.

I send y u berewith my editorial, which I pro-pose to publish is case the publication of the

ossible the reader's especial attention to it:

OLDHAM COUNTY K**, Sept. 19, 1861.

Dn. T. S. Bril—My Dear Siri Our friend, Mr. Burler, advised me of the result of your interview with Gen. Anderson. Mr. O Bannon has since informed me of the purport of a conversation in Judge Bullitt and others had with Gen. A. on the subject. I wish to make a brief state, ment and proposition, and would esteem it as a favor if you would submit them to Gen. Andersor.

Ine Louisville Courier Printing Company is corporation of the Kentucky and the Kentucky and the first sentence of his card, and that change was made for the benefit of no one but himself All of Mr. Haldeman's messages to me and his letter of the 20th led me to believe that he would be in the city by the train and that had a favor if you would submit them to Gen. Andersor.

Ine Louisville Courier Printing Company is corporation of the Kentucky and the first sentence of his card, and that change was made for the benefit of no one but himself All of Mr. Haldeman's messages to me and his letter of the 20th led me to believe that he would be in the city by the train and the control of the course of the control of the

and Illinois appreciate the dangers that threat while one to the war.

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Arms you can save the dangers that threat you can be a save that the war was the war.

Arms you can save the war.

Arms yo tence as being more rave and the content of the first part of the

The reader will see that Mr. Haldeman proposes, not at General Anderson's demand, but as his own proposition, to lay down the arms of rebellion, and to submit everything designed for publication in this new Courier "To SUCH SUFERVISION AND CENSORSHIP AS GENERAL ANDERSON MIGHT SUGGEST OR REQUIRE."

Even the card did not reach that extent of human is that described by the description of the Treasury, that described by the description of the Treasury, the description of the Treasury of the Treasury, the description of the Treasury of the T

accursed perjurer before God and man. tucky | night excursion and killed an old gentleman

warm personal friendship.

October 8, 1861.

We read the manuscript card of W. N. Haldeman, on the 20th of September; and the printed card in the Journal of the 21st was an exact copy of the manuscript card of Mr. Haldeman, with the single exception of the irst sentence.

In the skirmish near Hardemen, last Tuesday of the manuscript card of Mr. Haldeman, with the single exception of the irst sentence.

Walter N. Haldeman, and this cird was into the handwriting of the familiar with the handwriting of the tauliliar with the handwriting of the description of the irst sentence.

We are further informed that thousands of the Union men are ready, at the proper time, to take up arms against the rebels. The troops now in his city, with Col. McRenry and Col. Jackson's regiments, will form the spucieus around which the Union men will rally.

From the above facts we may conclude that the same facts we may conclude that the same

Hill from a scouting expedition, with 12 secassion prisoners. Three of them were brothers, and they had taken an oath never to be captured by

tiful and healthful in the State, and Col. Lindsay's regiment will be one of the most efficient in the service. The Col, has done the senior ed-

GENERAL ORDER-NO. 5

rests, and to aid him in keeping peace among our selves. By command of

BRIG, GEN, ANDERSON, OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adj. General.

GENERAL ORDERS_NO 6

yesternay at these headquarters:

Brigadier General Anderson:

To give you rest necessary to restoration of health, call Brigadier General Sherman to command the Department of the Cumberland. Turn over to him your instructions and report here in person as soon as you may without relaxding your recovery.

(Signed).

Washington, C., Oct., Oct. 6, 1861.

In chefidings to the part of the command of the cumber of the command of

In obedience to the above order, I hereby religious ose. God grant that he may be the mea delivering this Department from the maraudin band, who, under the guise of relieving and be friending Kentucky, are doing all the injury they can to those who will not join them in their acarsed warfare. ROBERT ANDERSON. Brigadier General U. S. A. Come

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adj. General GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 7.

equished the command of this Departmental Orders No. 6 of this date, the unde W. T. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adi. General. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 8.

stent authority to raise regiments for service in this Department, are hereby ordered to report umber of men actually raised at the time of the

THE OATH. -The oath administered under

he authority of the Commander of the Department of the Cumberland to suspected per-

The person taking the oath writes his own ligation is complete. The most ingeniou rebellion, proves false to his allegiance, is an

Porter White, and Jas. Ford living near thought mortally, for no other alleged offence men as remorselessly as if they were shooting only brute beasts.

tion, and I was more than usually gratified to find that a phraseology had been used, in Dr. Bell's medification of the first sentence, so favorable to Mr. Haldeman, who has for many years had may warm personal friendship.

W. D. GALLAGHER.

October 8, 1861.

cossion prisoners. Three of them were brothers, and they had taken an oath never to be captured by the Federal troops alive; one had taken the oath of allegiance, and under the guise of a Unionist, had been admitted to the Federal camp, and was determined by the country. It is the town of Wilnington, Will country, Illinois, and was thence carried intelligence of our strength to the rele camp. Nine of the disunionists were taken to gather, while threshing wheat—among them the three brothers. They offered no resistance.

Major Drake is to be commended for the skillful manner in which he conducted the enterprise.

Another little circumstance happened

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

and deep-laid scheme to precipitate Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy through the agency of military terrorism, and having been quest that he might be buried in the flag of his thwarted in the principal object of the sudden ssion of our State, the leaders of the rebellion are now endeavoring to prejudice the triot was rendered more affecting by the fact ing at the call of their country. The Frankfort Yeoman, Gov. Magoffin's or nts upon the stirring events of the day, but which, if not as rankly treasonable as the articles which caused the suppression of the Louisville Courier, are more dangerous on ac unt of their insidious character. One of its rrespondents, referring to a recent visit of they been going to fight a foreign enemy with which we were at war, Young America would we taken off his cap, whirled it about his head, and been for cutting up generally." gton to Frankfort to guard the latter place from a projected invasion by Col. Humphrey ceived, upon their arrival, with the greatest nthusiasm by every one but the disunionists, large ball-room of the Capital Hotel and had be might be wrapped in the folds of that worsons to be seen in Frankfort. There was a native Kentuckians, all from the ric son of the State, and it is most unquesbringing them down from Lexington, had a ju men, for the projected raid did not come off transit of the huge bulk of Humphrey over the soil of Franklin county. But for the pr ection of Col. Bramlette and his command, the same attempt would have been made t overawe legislation there by a ferocious mob and armed ruffians as was so lamentably successful in Virginia. But the correspondent of thanks; on the contrary, he writes in the fol- given him a station amongst men. lowing incendiary manner;

sy to you Young Americas of Kentucky from under." Keep out of this fight. For stand "from under." Leep out or this fight. For when the belligerents shall have exhausted each other, and the simple-minded people who are to be taxed out of their breeches to pay the expenses, open their eyes to how they have been ambooxled, you may come in at the back gate and get something to do from the remnant of beef and get something to do from the remnant of beef contractors and horse contractors that may be left. You will be privileged to drive mules any way, particularly their Uncle Sam will have lay-ing over on hands at dasd expense. In locking at these troops, and remembering also what we have been reading about Polk, Buckner, Zollicoffer, Sherman, Thomas, Nelson, Bramiette, &c., &c., we could but think what would those men who asked Lincoln to let them

recruit men and put them at Camp Robinson, carry the war into East Tenneesee, now give they had never hed anything to do with distur-ing Kentucky in her neutrality. We would n be in the clothes of those men, if their nam young men lie buried in their soldier graves—the
will bring the curses of the women and children
down upon their heads. They deserve the execration of all right-minded people.

No doubt they feel now that they are getting
much more than they bergained for when they
got up Dick Robinson. Pitch in, most brave
Colonels, Generals, &c., and beat back the invaders you invited by your action to come in. If
you get killed, your places will be filled by
"Young America."

Such a tisse of blackguardism, mis the turgid, bombastic, and treasonable lar eded this new dodge of admitting commu ications without directly endorsing them. I the malignant spirit which prompts this writer. He does not make one single declaration which when he would drive Kentucky into sharing legiance due, cast down, to let the laws be Outrages.—On the night of the 7th instant a have been unable to get their harpy hands upon the invader, to tolerate the presence of troops, the Faderal transmit have been unable to get their harpy hands upon the invader, to tolerate the presence of troops, the invader of the United States, converting individuals to get their harpy hands upon the Federal treasury; he deprecates the establishment of loyal camps on our soil when we were menaced by rebel camps in Tennessee; asserts that Camp Robinson was established to carry war into East Tennessee, w. en every loyal Kentuckian now sees that, had it not have prevented Zollicoffer and his thieving ates from dovastating all Eastern Kentucky up to the very borders of the Ohio river; he assumes that the Union men have brought war and ruin and devastation upon our fields and pastures, when before high Heaven the fact is that the rebel leaders are ensible for such atrocious acts; he speers at the efforts of those who so unprepar edly, but vigorously, have endeavored to beat back the raids from our soil, and evinces a

usly to meet and repel the invaders of our soil and the insolent insulters of our honor We are unable to conceive that a human bemembers of the Lower House of Congress; the
President and Vice-President, and
members of the Lower House of Congress; the
President and Vice-President to hold office for
six years. Of course the elections should be
deemed highly important if the Confederate
flates expect to maintain the position they have
summed as an independent power, and yet, as
one of the Richmond papers remarks, "hardly
summed asternations bestowed upon the matter as
is unually given to the choice of a State Legislature or of courty efficers." If really seems
so if the people of the Southern Confederacy
in its soon live under one set of officials or one
system of laws as another. To this point has
the misrable condition of their affairs already
brought them.

We are unable to conceive that a human beling, retaining even a vestige of human feeling,
the Manne of the Lower House of Congress; the
President and Vice-President to hold office for
six years. Of course the elections should be
deemed highly important if the Confederacy
of wild and dark romance. We have read
the story of the Roman Coriolanus and that of
Alp the Renegade of Corinth, but each of
the story of the Roman Coriolanus and that of
Alp the Renegade of Corinth, but each of
the story of the Roman Coriolanus and that of
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the story of the Roman Coriolanus and that of
Alp the Renegade of Corinth, but each of
the story of the Roman Coriolanus and that of
the story of the Roman Coriolanus
and the laws as each level the case fully, and if I do,
the books of the Castomone pumer,
the part of Mr. Haldeman in his accounts with
the result of the late Survey of the Port of Louistile, the matter all the case fully, and if I do,
the books of the Port of Louisthe Result of the late Survey of the Roman
the treating the decit of the la

and Stephens will be re-elected President and Vice-President, inasmuch as no considerable body of the people feel interest enough in the of life isn't thought to be worth much. And

the Examiner closes its article thus:

He (Stevens) is the pet, the idol, the hope of every corrupt spoilsman and jobber in the south. For some reason, best known to themselves, they think "Alsek Stevens" the greatest man in the country, and that when he mounts the purplishey will be all right. The circumstance is a suspicious one. Let it teach us caution. But, as we said before, the great mass of the people in the Southern Confederacy don't

General Richard Williams, brother of Cerro Gordo Williams, has been driven with his family from his home in Western Texas by the secessionists and is again in his native entucky. And now he sees his traitor brother uniting with other traitors to drive him and his family and all other friends of the Union from Kentucky. But Gen. Dick Williams will prove hard to drive. He is resolved to enter at once into the service of his State and country and try to do a little driving in business with such a small supply of epi-

THE BRUTALITY OF BUCKNER.—The day eceding Buckner's occupation of Greenville, in his native county of Muhlenburg, Mr. Wing, an old resident of the town, a veteran the staff of this military department are directed Having failed to execute their infamous of the war of 1812, and an ardent Union man, to estimate at once for funds adequate to the supbreathed his last; leaving, as a dying injunction plying of an army of (60,000) sixty thousand to his surviving partner and friends, the re-

votion to the Sar-Spangled Banner was pro- ficer will see that Col. Buckner Board's regiment

III. The chief quartermaster and ordnance ofpassion. I: was the one form in which equipped as cavalry at the earliest possible mo-

commanders of separate detachments will use all of the 21st ult . pression. Every Fourth of July for the last quarter of a century and upwards, as regular-possible efforts to protect the property of the in-labitants of the country. When forage is taken it must be paid for, and when articles of subsistence are taken, a certified account thereof must be forwarded to the chief commissary at Louisuntil the close of the day. The sight of the ville to be paid and charged to the regiment starry banner of the Republic, though rendered commanding taking the property. Other damdim by the cloud of age, was to him a ages must be certified to and held over, till the

> CAMP CRITTENDEN .- This Camp, the rendez companies, partly filled, are now in the Camp, commanded respectively by Capt. Davidson, of

night. Let every one who desires to join the regiment make haste to do so. The attractions quickly in the field, with an excellent prospect for a fight, where danger is to be spurned and

The secessionists complain that the rebel nembers of the Legislature arrested recently at Harrodsburg by the Home Guard were arrested without regular process of law. Do they suppose that all the Union men seized by Polk and Buckner and Zollicoffer are seized in pursuance of due process of law? Do they fancy that railroad bridges are burned and railroad tracks torn up and locks and dams Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston has been blown up by the Confederate troops in strict ointed by President Davis to the chief com- conformity with the statutes of Kentucky? Do they imagine that guns and horses and cat-He has accepted the position and sent forth the and sheep and all kinds of portable properrom Nashville his Proclamation to our Ken- ty are stolen by the Confederate invaders in

Curious sticklers for law are the Confederate

Southeastern Kentucky. - We have the before us an address signed Joseph H. Lewis, encamped in Monroe county, upon the Tennessee as foolishly and wickedly spurning overtures Many of Col. Grider's recruits are from for peace. He complains that Kentucky's

Passes South .- Gen. Sherman, we are inhas taken, and forcing her into the Southern formed, positively declines to grant any more that their enemies and oppressors shall be inpasses South. This, we have no doubt, is vited to stay, and asserts that the great law of right and necessary. The rule may seem to self-preservation requires us to repudiate our not the remotest possibility that the people of have a hard operation in some cases, but indi- Legislature. All this is said in the face of the Keutucky will, without a long and terrible vidual convenience and individual interest resolutions passed by the Legislature deprecaouf ct, yield to the demands made by him in must yield to the great requirements of the ting civil strife among us on account of differ national good. There is no doubt that hun- ences of political opinions, and asserting that permit his armies to overrun their territory. dreds of passes, all given upon the strength of it is the duty of the people to be obedient to earnest protestations, have been used for dishercest, the bloodiest, and the most protracted loyal and treasonable purposes; and the imruggle, consent to see the official action of portant evil cannot be stopped but by the stop- to every citizen by the Constitution and laws

trampled on that their own Legislature has company or squad of cavalry from Buckner's

They say that Mr. Rarey can bridle the

We would not do Mr. Haldeman the brothers, fathers with the blood of sons, and slightest injustice, and therefore we publish the sure. Still One would think that the man who can lead we must say that we think it as discreditable

whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small.

The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this procla-mation, and no violation of them will be permit-ted.

Time. O. Moone, Governor.

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in

them.

The New York Tribune published a short FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861. me since a complete list of the Diplomatic We seldom now-a-days see papers which are published in the seceding States, though tries and of the Consuls-General, Consuls, and commercial agents, with their compens onally one reaches us, and we observe

extracts from others which have been received the places of official residence, the States in some other locality. It is somewhat of a whence appointed, and dates of original comnystery how they can pass "the lines" after mission Most of the diplomatic and consular agents the cutting off of all mail facilities between the loyal and the seceding States; but we are not disposed to find much fault with the fact, ing administration. Public opinion and the are to reinforce Polk or Buckner. necessities of the case alike required a general as they generally bring us important informachange in this branch of the public service. It tion and show what tyranny and coercion are practiced upon those who conscientiously opwas strongly suspected, and is now clearly escibial in all his region. It amounted to a of cavalry is supplied with horses and armed and posed the various schemes adopted to carry tablished, that many of the supersched office the eleven States into the vortex of secession had the kindliest sympathy for the rebels and We find in the National Intelligencer the fol- were secretly giving them aid and comfort. IV. Commanders of armies in the field and lowing quotation from the Richmond Enquirer Some of our consuls notified Jefferson Davis of the intended departure of American vessels on their homeward voyage, thus affording his

privateers an opportunity to prey upon our nmerce. Others robbed the Government of the funds deposited with them for the relief of destitute seamen. With very few exceptions apon the American name. The bitterest enemies an imperative political necessity. We have no reason to us that allens should now be required to take the eath of allegtance to our Government, and that the same test of lougity might very judiciously be applied to those amongst us who are known to have voted, a few brief months ago, against the ratification of the ordinance of scossion. Many of our needlthy men opposed scession to the last, and may be still opposed to separation and Southern independence. If this class be not attended to, and if, by one of the vicissitudes incident to war, the enemy should happen, for however brief a season, to approach the capital, we might have the speciade of at least monther nucleus of "reconstructionists." They would come out of their holes and offer protection to others he reason to doubt that the President and Secre- at Paducah to withstand such a host? tary of State have honestly endeavored to select for the foreign service men of adequate capacity, moral worth, and unimpeachable

We have carefully examined the list. Several of the leading missions are filled by gentlemen who have been conspicuously and honrably identified with the public service. The others have been generally given to partisans, who were favorably known by their active participation in the party struggles of the day. American literature has received an appropriate and graceful compliment in the app nent of Mr. Motley to Vienna, His historical labors confer honor upon our country and When we remember that the Virginia Conhave won for him a European reputation. The vention, in its ordinance of secession and league with the Confederate States, reserved, refusal of the Austrian court to receive Mr. Burlingame created this vacancy, and no name from the league at pleasure, and that, after the | could be more acceptable to the American peopassage of that ordinance, Mason, the recreant ple than that of the youthful and gifted histo- Either the one or the other must go down. Senator, declared that all who advocated the rian. In fact, the appointment of Burlingame No truth under Heaven or in Heaven is more was as offensive to a large portion of our counreturn of Virginia to her old allegiance under the Constitution of the United States "must | trymen as it was to the court to which he was accredited. Accidental circumstances gave leave the State," and couple these with the him a local and temporary notoriety, but he posed the ratification of the ordinance of se- was never ranked among the intellectual men cession at the polls should be treated as aliens of the country, and was known only for his and compelled to take the oath of allegiance personal devotion to Mr. Sumner and his rabid fanaticism on the slavery question. Mr. Lin or pass out of the country, we may form some additional idea of the monstrous wrongs which | coln has been exceedingly liberal to his native State, although the Republican party in have been and still are committed to prevent all exhibitions of Union sentiment and Kentucky consisted but of a corporal's crush out the last spark of Union feeling. What guard. He has conferred upon us the mission mockery it was to reserve the right to withdraw and secretaryship of legation to Russia, a misfrom the Confederacy and then make it treason | sion to South America, and nine consulships; and, with one exception, these are all salarie to argue the policy of withdrawal! What offices, and are among the best in his gift. ter insult it was to assert that Virginia se-

ceded from the Union only for the purpose of Indiana, in proportion to her population has received less in the foreign service that any other loval State in the Union. Not a language all who are suspected of being in fa- single one of her citizens has received an apntment in the Territories. Her sons have nobly rallied in this death struggle for the ivaders and their Kentucky friends and adof the Government, although enjoying but a small share of the honors in its gift.

reconstructing it upon a more generous basis,

and then to denounce in the most unmeasured

vor of reconstruction! Those who have inva-

ded our State are preparing the same toils for

one hand and the sword in the other, and say

they are advising us for our good. We have

and for that purpose he is now by order of

Secession Barbarities .- Two or three weeks ago a couple of men from an Illinois regiment in Missouri started out to pass a few nours in a scouting and hunting expedition. As they did not return, a squad of soldiers was sent out the next day in search of them. After going a few miles, the soldiers met a person, commerce suspended without adverting to the who informed them, that, at a place which he named, he had seen two men, like those they State. He says the Legislature has deterdescribed, fired on by a dozen secessionists | tween the opposing armies at or near Paducah. mined that the friends and protectors of Southwho were prowling through that region. They ern rights men shall be driven from the State, place and found one, and only one, of their lost comrades. His legs and arms had been cut off and laid across each other upon his body; his head, severed from the trunk, was set upright upon his chest; and the figures 19, the number of his regiment, were marked with his own blood upon his Over the mutilated body of the victim, the

contemporary justly remarks, the transforming having been within gun-shot of the other. Kentucky is to be used as Virginia has been who, in defiance and contempt of all the laws of the land, destroy their bridges, their railroads, and the navigation of their rivers, to succumb in short to those who come among them for purposes of conquest and subjugation. He well knows that, if Kentucky and a large of the laws and large of the laws and mules, and hung up his negro man, to compel him to tell where Mr. Maxey and hr. Pointer, State to protect the more contented that the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the grace of Polk, Buckner, Zollicoffer, and Jeff Davis, to become a constituent part of a divided Union, and Kentucky is to be a border State to protect the more contents in historic trunks case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the grace of Polk, Buckner, Zollicoffer, and Jeff Davis, to become a constituent part of a divided Union, and Kentucky is to be a border State to protect the more contents in historic trunks, stealing sundry articles of bedding and groceries; also a horse belonging to Col. G.

T. Wood; they also entered the bouse of Davis grace of Polk, Buckner, Zollicoffer, and Jeff Davis, to become a constituent part of a divided Union, and Kentucky is to be a border State to protect the more converting individuals supposed to be civilized into barbarians, seems case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We are, by the case of our State, the miserable plea of reconstruction is not now used. We State to protect the more extreme South- known. In Western Virginia it has taken to He well knows, that, if Kentucky were left his son-in-law, were. They also stole Mr. P.'s ern members of the Confederacy. But midnight burnings of dwellings occupied, in who believes that this republic can ever be the absence of the heads of the families, only divided and permanently remain so? The impossibility of fixing a boundary to quiring where they can find John C. Breckin-divide the sections shows the formation of the families, only by helpless women and children, the escapes related in two cases being the narrowest it is known to the criminal calendar seems to run look for him in Virginia. It dead, we fear the cotton and sugar growing States into the riot in Kentucky and Missouri. The destrucgreat agricultural and grain producing States, tion of railroads and bridges, where the lives of the innocent are not involved in the catasfrom thence into the mechanical and manufacturing States, and even into those where trophe, have really come to be the milder the timber and the rocks seem their only produce, without being able to tell where one bethe Cannibal Islands of the Pacific as be

South for adaptation to Free State latitudes. gins and the other ends, any more than he could separate the waters of the Allegheny

ists in too many portions of our but lately lawabiding and happy land.

The truth is, it is coming to that in the history of this terrible heresy that no terms can
be made with it by a civilized people. It has
created—especially on the frontiers—a condition of things never conceived of by those who
contemplated its course in the outset. There
it has taken by the hand the veriest outlaws of
the age; and organizing bands of savages—
red men—who in too many cases have disand the Monongahela after they have coalesced at Pittsburg, or the eddies of the Ohio as it pours its everlasting current into the broad Mississippi. The isothermal lines of the country show, in the same marked manner, that must forever continue one and indivisible until the miracle can be wrought of marking out a Mason and Dixon's line on the blue empyrean and graving zonic boundaries upon the skies. The alternatives then which are pre-

hands of the United States, its condition, we have no doubt, will be very speedily improved.

have no doubt, will be very speedily improved.

Certainly improvement is very desirable.

Certainly improvement is very desirable.

We have seen no very late New Orleans paths that, if any more cotton or tobacco be sent to that city, it shall be transported back into the country at the expense of the owner or owners.

SECOND OATH.

"And I further promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of the owner or in the last that we did see were quite subdued in their tone. They exhibited no enthusiasm in the Southern cause. They had the country at the expense of the owner or owners. These things clearly indicate the character

matter to get up candidates against them; and, probably for the same reason, all or nearly all of the proper however are very much dissatisfied in view of what seems likely to be done. The Richmond Examiner, and the proposal of the papers however are very more than one hundred dollars for the act makes which was passed by the Legislature last week which was passed by the Legislature last we

planters, that, taxed almost to death as they are, they cannot even enjoy the privilege of sending their products to the only markets they ever had or can have. They must be distressed beyond measure, and the sacrifice of all their possessions, if this state of things shall last long, is of course inevitable. But, when the anticipated fall of the Missiscippi cities before the march of the armics of the Union shall take place, we have no doubt that the important markets, now closed by the authorities of the Confederate States, will be opened by the authorities of the United States; and then the times in the South will be improved wonderfully. Cotton and tobacco will command ready sales and good prices.

The boys are often called striplings.

The women seem likely to win the title from them. The women seem likely to win the title from make surrender of the public munitions and

stores to the rebel enemy.

TRANSFER OF TROOPS TO KENTUCKY -- The officers of the United States in foreign coun- fer of a regiment from that region to the Mississippi river and says an expectation prevail

about will soon follow. The Herald seems to have no doubt that this extensive transfer of troops has immedial reference to the condition of things in Kennow abroad have been appointed by the exist- tucky. We are yet to learn whether the troops

A person, who professes to have jus taken the oath of loyalty to the United States, addresses us an anonymous letter, saying that, in his view, he is as "free as air," and the person who administered the oath to him 'an accursed perjurer." We wonder how many of the oath-takers look at the matter in this light. A good many, we presume. Me quilty of having been false to their country are likely to be false to their oaths-false t every obligation to earth and heaven. The latest accounts from down the rive

turn their weapons to the authorities, cut off in his hat.

the call of their country, let them at once re-

son against the State of Tennessee or treason | lish a credit for their so-called G against the Southern Confederacy? One thing is as clear as the light of day. Two such Governments as those of the United States and of the Southern Confederacy cannot exist side by side in this country

of brandy belonging in the South. What startling intelligence this will be in that unhappy region! How many thousands of rebel noses will turn pale in consequence!

scatter flowers on the graves of the dead. Golden Circle," get the girl you love to give

peril and sacrifice everything in the defence | Confederacy, but supplies are exhausted and bu-

Mr. Cox travelled by land from Bickman to
Paducah, and he describes his journey as very
protracted and tedious, but almost anything

men value on earth, they will extort the last
the British supply from the Mediterranean
the defence of their country,
the British supply from the Mediterranean
the defence of their country,
available resource from the people of the South
has quadrupled from 1843 to the present time, was better than to risk himself longer in the | to enable themselves to win some show of hon- | and, from undesignated sources of supply, has

Our informant says it was the plan of the confederates, who claimed a force of forty-five thousand men, to march upon Paducah at an early day, and he should not be surprised to learn at any noment that a collision had taken place be Mr. Cox informs us that it is the great ambione of their fondest dreams.

FROM GEN. ROUSSEAU'S HEADQUARTERS -We this war a most appalling character. As a to each other, one report representing the one as ber more than two thousand on Tuesday.

disposed to welcome pestilence let them welcome it; but so long as they would put afar off the worst evils that bring death to their doors, let them make no terms with this evil visitant.

To New Orleans has fallen into the hands of the United States, its condition, we

nothing of the bullying and blustering style that characterized them last winter. What they see all around them has had the effect to sober them.

The reports contained in the papers we have referred to show that King Cotton is not only a dethroned but a dead monarch. One of them says. "thirteen bales sold on Saturday."

I thus sam in the Southern cause. They had a mora see species to march with his army to take the city of Washington and the White House, to do the same. So help me God, and keep me steadhast to do the same. The undersigned, under cath, state that we were present and heard the oaths administered as stated in the above affidavit, and that the statements therein are true.

T. H. DICKERSON, J. W. HOOD,

quiet of the citizens.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Journal and Louis-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR GOVERNMENT-HE WEAKNESS OF THEIRS .- A very conclusive proof of the deep confidence of the people regal magnificence, has, for many months, of the United States in their Government in threatened to destroy the entire supremacy it this time of its great trial is given in the has hitherto occupied in the manufacturing prompt acceptance of its terms for the second and financial world. The ent of the national loan for the addiional fifty millions of dollars required mainly killing the goose which has laid their golden the current expenses of the war. We should all rejoice in this new evidence of nication from Washington City, which shows strength, for, as a contemporary says, let that, whatever the issue of the present war may the disaffected and the malcontent sneer as be, the evidence is accumulating that our counthey may, this method of testing its real try can no longer control the supply of cotton ngth before the worl! is certainly a recognized standard with all nations at the present walks of life, good credit, the ability to com- India cotton which are unq mand loans, or aid, depends on the prestige of success. Moreover, when we see men in our staple. He shows the different such myriads ready to devote not only their price of labor in this country and in India lives but their substance, the means relied pon to insure to their families a support- help in India, twenty-five men at cause, voluntarily, the world may take it for granted that such a cause, with ordinarily good | South will consume at least fifteen pounds of management, can hardly fail in the end to bacon and a bushel of meal per month, to say riumph. They will believe there must be a nothing of his clothing, while his value a real love of country at the bottom of this, property is constantly decreasing, and the when everything is so readily pledged to sus- young and infirm have to be supported. Th tain those charged with its destinies, to say great disparity in the cost of production in In othing of the promise afforded by so strong dia and the United States is thus manifest,

the Government in obtaining the "sinews of ble were it not assured by responsible and war" all will recollect the utter failure of the highly respectable testimony. England is al-Confederates to obtain so insignificant a loan ready making large shipments from her Orifor their needs as the "fifteen millions" called ental Colonies. From the 6th to the 12th r of the Home Guard at Hopkinsville, has for by them in the beginning of the war, last month, inclusive, there were received at seen arrested by the Confederate troops and whilst it is evident from the testimony that Liverpool from British India 33,251 bales, sent to Tennessee. What is he sent there for? comes up from all sides, that, notwithstanding while but 1,280 bales were imported from all sides, that, notwithstanding extraord nary measures to bolster up or estabnothing but military occupation has forced, so daily growing in favor, and manufacture far, the circulation of their ill-adjusted curren- say that it not only makes a beautiful fabric, tity. . We republished sometime since a few but takes the dye much better than the Amerparagraphs from the Mobile Advertiser show- ican. ing that more than three months ago their In the Report of the Commercial Relation Treasury notes were a dead drag at fifteen per of the United States with Foreign Nations for cent. discount; whilst the charge was made the year 1860, just received by us through the that the planters were getting hold of the spe- courtesy of Senator L. W. Powell, and pubcie, whenever they could, to hoard it "till the lished by authority of Congress, we find on end of the war, or until such time as they page 9 a table showing that of the aggregate zed in New York a million of dollars' worth shall be able, by the use of it, to purchase ne groes at such diminished prices as will induce Kingdom for the first eleven months of the

an exhibit of means to ends.

year, which was 1,244,317,088 pounds, there Resides this exhibit from Alahama, we have were sent from the United States 998,935,728 the papers of Mississippi and Tennessee justi- pounds, or an average of 25,000,000 a week, fying "forced loans;" whilst the evidence from while the imports from all other sources of supevery prominent point South demonstrates the ply were about 246,000,000 or nearly 5,400,carcity of specie, and the advent of a frac- 000 a week. In 1843 the United States suptional rag currency, all going to show a total lack of confidence in the financial condition of affairs, proving that only the direst necessity the sixteen years being in the ratio of about 65 would cause them to recognize, in any man-EFIf you want to be a "Knight of the ner, the so-called "curreney" put forth by the supply received in Great Britain from her Treasury Department there. East Indian possessions increased from 65,-

of the Union, because without means it will per cent. The import from British India, to a war on which they have staked, with the of any former year's supply except two. It is uable paper that Hon. J. J. Crittanden is coming iness there has closed.

Mr. Cox travelled by land from Hickman to most reckless hazard, everything that proud also shown by the same statistical table, that to the mountains to arouse the people to enlist

hands of a relentless and irresponsible mob, who or in the fight that must prove useless in the increased about 200 per cent. Thus, even bepunish their victims without reference to legal end. That they will fail in their purposes of fore the Manchester Cotton Supply Associaeffecting disunion, of conquering a boundary tion and other kindred societies to break up case. There is not a hill here that has not rever on the line of Maryland and the Ohio river, the American monopoly in cotton were fairly berated the sentiments of patriotism, and not a who can doubt, in view of the most recent revelations? But that they will be easily defeated need not be expected. Their Treasury notes, bad as they are, will answer every present purpose of supplying their needs, so far as long known the value of their East Indian determined to sustain the best government ion of the army in and about Hickman and Co- the South can furnish what is wanted, because possessions to make up any deficiency in their umbus to possess themselves of Paducah and the basis upon which they are issued cannot be general supply, for we find, that when, from destroy Louisville, the latter achievement being appealed from. Under a military tyranny any cause, the American export has been they circulate on a steel basis, in the absence of gold and silver; the bayonet or the sabre the deficiency. Thus from 1852 to 1858, while have letters from the advance of the Federal establishing circulation and credit equal to the American export fell off 107,178,888 rmy on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that of the Treasury notes backed by the banks pounds, the Indian increased 96,925,728 my on the Louisville and Assaythe American deficit in 1857 of them will tall you they are from the mountains, on which we learn that a detachment from the of the great cities East. And these will last pounds, and the American deficit in 1857 of them will tall you they are from the mountains. over one hundred million pounds was met by Over the multiated body of the vicinity, the soldiers knelt and swore an awful oath to take soldiers knelt and swore an awful oath to take for Green river. From what we can learn the non-acquiescence of the people there having East. This shows that the productiveness of and fight a little more, the country would be little or nothing to do with the matter. At the Indian cotton fields has been known without much better off. the end of the conflict it will matter little to any particular attention having been directed to power of the terrible evil which has broken out like some deadly pestilence amongst the people George B. Hodge, Wm. Preston, and Humphrey

Marshell wave of Berling George B. George B. Hodge, Wm. Preston, and Humphrey

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Marshell wave of Berling George B. parted with his horses, another with his flour | dustry It is said that about three thousand men had or bacon or blankets; and the value of his conseen detailed from Buckner's army ard sent south, tribution may be very exactly estimated by the ly, but in Germany, Russia, Austria, Holland, have been driven back beyond Barboursville, that and that his force at Bowling Green did not num- quantity of uscless trash on hand in the shape and Sweden. These facts stimulated the Cotton all is quiet in the mountains, and that Lendon of the Treasury notes forced upon him during Supply Associations, and an immense capital, has not been taken, &c., all of which is wholly Gen. Rousseau had succeeded in repairing the the war as an assumed equivalent for what he practical experience, and scientific research, untrue. the war as an assumed equivalent for whas he bas furnished. Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury will perhaps have taken up his residence at Paris or Geneva, digesting at his leisure the failure to accomplish gesting at his leisure the failure to accomplish cotton can no longer be regarded as the great divisions of the Grand Army.

The rebels are this day securing the counties of Knox, Clay, Larue, and Whitley, robbing and committing all manner of depredations. Hundreds of our best citizens have find from their

holding States, the rules, requirements, &c., being applicable only in such States. In the Jack Thompson, clerk of the Court at upon us, has become disgusted at the folly of Campuil Free States however they have, it seems, another and somewhat different Order of Knights of the Golden Circle, varied from that of the South for adaptation to Free State latitudes. The following affidavit, published in the Cincinnati Gazette, shows what sort of beings the Knights are in Ohio:

I. Samuel Choney, of Marion county, Ohio, of Lights are the county, Ohio, of Lights are the county, Ohio, of the Cotton States and their imperious demands to have their staple exercise a controlling power which can never be assumed by anything other than the percious metals. John Bull has taken "the sulks" and found out that became supply his Manchester spindles and his hundred pounds of the county of Marion county, Ohio, of the county of Marion county, Ohio, of the county of the men is a position to have their staple exercise a controlling power which can never be assumed by anything other than the percious metals. John Bull has taken "the sulks" and found out that became supply his Manchester spindles and his hundred sof thousands of operatives with a finer fabric, better adapted for dreing purposes. We quinine should be sent at once for the use of his regiment. Taylor went to Evansville and purchased the quinine. He applied for a permit to take it across the river and was refused. He procured a skiff and set out to take it bled us to imitate the article, we have never men for months; but if the rebels are permi He procured a skiff and set out to take it across without a permit. When he was about half across, he was fired on and brought to. He had to go back to Evansville, where his quinine was confiscated and he himself despatched without delay to Fort Lafayette.

So there's a vaccour in the Clarkship at

from getting possession of them. And it would seem, from their adoption of this stringent policy at the present time, that they deem the catastrophe near at hand. They think it might come upon them so suddenly, that, if they were to delay now, they would probably as the or opportunity to save their accumulated cotton and tobacco by sending it to the interior. It is a terrible hardship to the Southern It i had the guns of his company at his house, but, Russellville, where he hadn't funds to the Jas. M. Tichenon, Clerk. Russellville, where he hadn't funds to the amount of a dollar. To say nothing of the arrival of Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green, he sent them to Col. Grider's camp in a neighboring county. The next day, a squad, despatched by Buckner, called at his house, and, finding only his daughter, demanded the gens of her. She answered that they were not there, and that, if they were, she wouldn't give them up. They handed her Gen. Buckner's order for the weapons, and she tore it up before their faces. They went to the bucket and took each a drink of water, where-upon she threw the rest of the water out of the bucket and commenced scouring the dipper.

They concluded they could do no better than to go back and tell their General about their adventures and get fresh instructions.

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They concluded they could do no better than to go back to range them of excellent action and the f

THE COTTON SUPPLY - The giant rebellion. Read the remarks of Andy Johnson at Columbus, Ohio, in relation to his intervie at Camp Dick Robinson with two thou armed exiles from East Tennessee. We have seldom read anything so thrilling.

The Richmond Inquirer says that the nfederates on the Potomac are determined to have a fight. Well, they had better re-

Two Union regiments were to be in Camp ill at the Olympian Springs, in Bath county ast Wednesday. We have heard it suggested and urged that Gen. Dick Williams should be the troops there. He is a most gallant and more anxious to serve his country because hi

MILITARY MOVEMENTS .- The Thirty-Seventh hio Regiment, which is composed of Ge left Covington, Kentucky, by the Central Rail-Cincinnati for Kentucky on Thursday, taking

Ohio has sent nine regiments into Ken ucky already, and two other regiments will as

To the Editors of the Louisville Journ LEBANON, Oct. 10, 1861. GENTLEMEN: Testerday another com 66 men under Capt. Milburn, arrived at Crittender;" to-day another company of 50 mer The men came in so fast that Col. Harla ald not get store blankets here to s The Colonel, however, with characteristic promp

The Colonel, I understand, has been tendered

Five hundred arms reached the camp vesterday with everybody and everything, -with their commander and his subordinate officers, with them selves, with their encampment, with their equip nents, with the sympathy and care of the neigh spiring cause that has summoned them to the 'tented field." They undoubtedly form as sple did material as ever sought the field in behalf of

plied 574,738,520 pounds, and in 1859 they any cause. charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy but, as the circumstances were of a peculiar character and presented a case in which the Marshal We say all this is encouraging to the friends 709,729 pounds to 184,597,352, or about 200 and no specific instructions, rangement for the present, and the case referred to General Sherman for instructions. The Marshal (Mr. No

SOMERSET, Oct. 8, 1861,

ment, and have failed to respond to

earth. Their noble sons will never stop until the star-spangled banner waves over every capital Where did the soldiers at Camp Robinson come

Old Pulaski has now about 700 or 800 soldiers in

Owensboro. It is a nice opening for some losing forever their commercial power, and nothing can restore it but a speedy peace and a return to the cotton culture without the innice young man—that won't deal in contrabands.

The most thrifty of all vocations in these hard times is that of a soldier in the service of the United States. The soldiers are

The soldiers are without the interpretation of the world with their service of the United States.

The soldiers are without the interpretation of the world with their service of the United States.

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The soldiers are without the interpretation of the world with their service of the United States.

who is there that's making as much in a profession, a trade, or any mechanical or agricultural pursuit, as the U. S. Government offers to its soldiers for their services?

Young men often apply to us for situations. If we have none to give them, some of them ask us despondingly what they are to do. To all such we say, go into the army and make more money than we are making.

A KENTUCKY GIRL.—Capt. Claypool, living about ten miles from Bowling Green, is commander of a company of Home Guards. Head the guns of his company at his house, but, had the guns of his company at his house, but, a where he hadn't funds to the first making as much in a profession, a trade, or any mechanical or agriculture from Judge Williams's fine ship, and that we will be obedient to the citied authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace all the richs guranteed to every will have to do by force.

The work of enlisting volunteers in that region is at an end on the part of the Confederates. Anything further in the recruiting line they will have to do by force.

So Gen. Buckner, at Rochester, on Green river, forcibly took a fine yoke of oxen and other property from the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, a worthy clergyman, and paid him with a three hundred dollar check on the Southern Bank at had the guns of his company at his house, but,

too magnanimous to let them burn Union men's houses, and steal Union men's horses and cattle, and rob Union men's sheep-folds and hen-roests wherever they go.

The Memphis Avalanche says "the Davil has broken loose in Missouri." We guess some little life.

**Brist regiment of Brigader-General Boyle's cartain instances. It is fairly to be supposed, that, could they be assured that they might return without lithility to prosecution or annoyment and the signed uniforms, arms, and camp equipments.

**Brist regiment of Brigader-General Boyle's cartain instances. It is fairly to be supposed, that, could they be assured that they might return without lithility to prosecution or annoyment that house they might return without lithility to prosecution or annoyment that house they might return without lithility to prosecution or annoyment that he is doad, he had better show some little life.

**The Memphis Avalanche says "the Davil has broken loose in Missouri." We guess 'tis cally Gen. Price.

**Sarr. 6, 1851.

**Spenceral Boyle's cartain instances. It is fairly to be supposed, that, could they be assured that they might return without lithility to prosecution or annoyment that he is a well as a well as a supposed.

**Earnow, on the day they left, removed his force strain instances. It is fairly to be supposed.

This touching charge of the venerable pa

that his love for the American flag had been marked feature of his whole life. His dethroughout his declining years the rich and m ntense loyal y of his nature sought full expression. Every Fourth of July for the last y as the glorious anniversary dawned, he had raised the Stars and Stripes in his humble door-yard, and had kept them flying proudly solace and an inspiration, bringing tears of mingled pride and joy to his filmy eyes, and iles of hope to his sunken lips and his withered cheeks. He had been born under the under it, he asked, as his last request on earth, Lincoln's myrmidons" so affected the nerves in death as it had been his canopy through life.

Lancoln's myrminons so ancould me increase the died with this prayer on his lips.

The following day, as we have said, Buckner, at the head of several hundred of his passed persons for such purposes, and took fellow maranders, entered Greenville; and, the maranders, entered Greenville; and, the maranders of the same sweet county, that they left the hotel, protesting against its occupation by such persons for such purposes, and took fellow maranders, entered Greenville; and, the maranders of the same sweet county, that they left the hotel, protesting against its occupation by such persons for such purposes, and took fellow maranders, entered Greenville; and, the maranders of the same sweet county, that they left the hotel, protesting against its occupation by such persons for such purposes, and took lodgings elsewhere. These gentlemen are not exactly of the class of "Young America," but they certainly were the only discontented persons to be seen in Frankfort. There was the stricken hero, sent word to Mrs. sense of security in the presence of a noble Wing that he could not allow her dead husband to be buried in the American heart of the State, and under command flag but instead of that he should be buried are all that a soldier's heart can desire,—a spa- in most express terms, the right of withdrawing with military honors under the flag of the cious and delightful camp, arms ready to be de-Southern Confederacy! And so the brutal delivered, a month's pay in advance, a comrecon of the State, and its most unquestionably the fact that the opportune move-trained by order of the Military Board, of ment, by order of the Military Board, of triot,-buried him in defiance of his dying inction, in defiance of his character and of sedative effect upon Marshall and his his life pleading trumpet-tongued against the desecration, in defiance of the tears and enand the September sun was not eclipsed by the treaties of his widow, in defiance of the earnest protestations of his surviving neighbors and friends, in defiance of the most sacred habitudes of civilized society, in defiance of the clear and loud dictates of humanity, in defiance of the commonest decency, and in defiance of the everlasting infamy and scorn that

wait on the monster who employs to execute the Yeoman has not one word of approval or the deeds of a brute the energies that have and of the Confederate troops in Kentucky. tucky people. We have not seen the document, exact accordance with the letter and spirit of out we are informed that it is very similar in the laws of the land? pirit and substance to Gen. Simon B. Buck-

> rofoundest astonishment. He is, we understand, a native Kentuckian. He grew up in this State. He married here, and he has hundreds of relatives and thousands of friends gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday from and for that purpose he is now by order of the content of the conten hood and his manhood, and he has enjoyed the high regard of our whole people. Yet in this great emergency, when Kentucky, in every form in which, as a State, she can speak, has decided by overwhelming majorities that line he will remain in the United States and render obedience to the Constitution and laws of city for Monroe county to-day, and will commence the United States, he invades her at the head at once the thorough organization of his regiment, base originators of all these insults to our of an army for the open and avowed purpose which is composed of the best material in Kenwrenching her with bloody hands from the tucky and Tennessee. sition, which in her sovereign capacity she

Confederacy. Of course Sidney Johnston knows there is half of the Confederate Government and He knows that they will not, till after the their State reversed, to behold the authority of ping of the whole system of Southern passes. of the land. the Government, to which they deem their al-Robinson, nothing could long enough to herself, her people might at horse and saddle. This squad was commanded by the ballot-box adjust bloodlessly their own Menroe Adair, formerly of Greensburg. disputes and differences, but that a conflict under the circumstances that now exist must inevitably be a conflict of brother with brother, of father with son, of neighbor with neighbor, a conflict more horrible in its character we must bid them go to ---than any that has occurred upon the earth within the present century. Yet Albert Sidney Johnston, a Kentuckian, comes into Kentucky at the head of several thousand Kenfiendish exultation in the hope that disaster

ncky young men and boys under a foreign flag, armed for the inauguration of this unspeakably dreadful conflict-comes at their may attend them. Surely, surely the young head with a full knowledge that the result of men of Kentucky cannot be deluded by such his coming must be to fill the State which gave stake \$10,000 against him. unvarnished treachery. Surely they will not him birth with brothers red with the blood of hesitate to answer the call of such loyal Ken tuckians as Generals Anderson, Crittenden. sons with the blood of fathers. susseau, and Boyle, and Colonels Jackson, Harlan, Whitaker, Bayles, Pope, Jacob, and a host of others, who are now preparing so

and of course intending that such shall be the as ten or twelve thousand: We are unable to conceive that a human be- To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Selling Liquor to Soldiers.—It is important that all tavern and restaurant keepers extract from a letter written by a gentleman of should know the requirements of the act Barboursville, Ky., to a frind in Lexington in the people of the South, appreciating the strong original secession organ, is as bitter as gall every offence. Any commissioned officer of a 8d, to which place the writer had been forced to from getting possession of them. And it port is put down at "000." original secession organ, is as bitter as gall upon Stephens. It charges the Cotton States with monopolizing all the important offices to the exclusion of the Border States, and moreover accuses Stephens of being a corrupt man. It says "the South has done nothing to deserve such an infliction as the putting of Stephens in a position where there would be an even chance of his becoming President for five or six years," from which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse full efficiency given to the surface, who shall, as a court of inquiry, hold the party arrested to bail, to answer before the Circuit Court, or discharge him, as the proof may require. The provisions of the act do not of course prevent the purchase of liquor by the medical department of the army. We hope to see full efficiency given to the subtray from which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse the proof which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse or the proof which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse or the proof which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse or the proof which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse or the proof which it appears that Jeff. Davis's lesse or the proof which is alway, which was passed at the court of the proof of the various enoughles to the proof which the proof which is law, which was passed at the court of the writer had been forced to take refuge:

The infernal rebels have destroyed everything they are sayed state refuge:

The infernal rebels have destroyed everything they can get take refuge:

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The infernal rebels have destroyed everything they can get take refuge:

The infernal rebels have destroyed everything they can get take refuge:

The infernal rebels have destroyed everything they can get take refuge:

The infernal rebels have destroyed eve provisions of this law, which was passed at THE COTTON CROP.—Gov. Moore, of Louisi-

remain quietly there, pursuing his usual avo-cations, using his influence to quiet his neigh-extending back to the lake. All stea

Or all the mean, ignous, products, out as year, low minded, ungenerous, dishonorable, grov-dling, abject, vile, contemptible, de picasle, dirty production, m-rally and physically, the Louisville Journal bears off the pain.

Richmond (Va.) Depatch. How can the Despatch expect to get along

thets as its capital stock in trade?

GENERAL ORDERS_NO. 9. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLA LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 9, 1861. I. The chiefs of the different departments

II. A quartermaster and commissary of sub-

sistence will be detailed by their respective chiefs for each of the armies now in front of Louisville and Lexington. They will be liberally supplied with funds to be disbursed for transportation and

restoration of peace, to be adjusted.

By command of BRIG. GEN. SHERMAN. OLIVER D. GREENE, Ass't. Adj. General. American flag; he had lived under it and vous of Col. Harlan's Regiment, presents already American flag; he had lived under it and fought under it; and, now that he was dying a very busy scene. A gentleman who returned moder it be asked as his last request on earth, from the Camp last night brings us a cheering that ere he should be consigned to the grave account of matters there. Enlistment, we are This "invasion by shipped banner,—that it might be his shroud companies partly filled are now in the Carre

companies, more or less complete, and that his regiment will be formed in ten days or a fort-

The Camp, as our readers will remember, is Enquirer's recommendation that all who opsituated near the town of Lebanon.

mirers! Ward's brigade. The greater portion of Colonel Grider's regiment, which is now quite full, are Middle Tennessee. Colonel Grider will leave this roads and rivers have been blockaded and her

quiring where they can find John C. Breckin- divide the sections shows the impracticability ridge. If the traitor is alive, they had better of two republics. The traveller passes from

wildest horse, but there's no mortal Rarey to bridle a woman's tongue. HEENAN'S CHALLENGE.-The London corresndent of Wilkes's Spirit asserts in italics that the challenge of Heenan will not be accepted. No men are to be found in England willing to

following communication with plea armed hosts into his native State, knowing to misappropriate \$3,692 of the public money onsequences, must have the heart of a demon. MR. HALDEMAN'S "DEFALCATION."

provisions of this law, which was passed at the suggestion of Gen. Anderson. Its enfercement is requisite to the preservation of proper discipline and to protect the health of our soldiers.

Gov. Helm.—We understand that Gov. Helm has been permitted by Gen. Sherman to Helm has been permitted by Gen. Sherman to the holm of the country between the fortifications remain quietly there, pursuing his usual avocations using his influence to quiet his neighbors, and take the oath of allegiance; and that the Governor is now at home. We regret that he ever made it necessary for himself to leave home.

**Recenting take to the base. At recent to the passe to the base to the base. At recent to the base to the base

I shall co-operate with Governor Moore in the enforcement of the above order.

Major General Commanding.

Here follows a petition of business men, praying that no cotton be sent to New Orleans during the existence of the blockeds.

The papers say there is a coldness beween England and France. There will be dead, but he issues proclamations. Though when the Straits of Dover freeze over. dead, he yet speaketh.

ere that all the troops in the country round

the foreign corps reflected anything but credit state that Generals A. S. Johnston, Polk, and when we see all this devoted to sustain a great time, for one dollar each per month, they Pillow are at Columbus with full 40,000 men

of Mr. Lincoln will admit that the removal of and an abundance of cannon of all sizes, and, these incompetent and perfidious agents was that they are contemplating an attack on Pa ducah. Now what force has the United States If any members of the Home Guard, who have been furnished with arms, prefer not to obey at this time the call of their State and

> their buttons, and stick each a white feather Col. James F. Buckner, late Command-

> indisputable than that. The United States Government has

When we have occasion to lash the disnion party, we are very particular to lash the abolition party also, for the two deserve to be lashed together. One of the sweetest offices of memory i

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY .- Mr. William Cox, an old citizen of Hickman, Ky., be impossible for the Confederates to protract which we have referred as arriving at Liver-ville) is a vigilant officer. William Cox, an old citizen of Hickman, Ky., arrived in this city on Wednesday, having closed his business and left the place, believing that his Union sentiments would meet more congeniality elsewhere. Mr. Cox reports that business is entirely at a stand still in Hickman and the adjointenance of the country. A brick trade was carried on for our country's history. They have the proud ing country. A brisk trade was carried on for Stung to madness by the failure to get aid from the total British supply from all quarters our country's history. They have the production of knowing that they are ready to consolation of knowing that they are ready to

Federal forces crossed Nolin creek at three o'clock | quite to the period when the sword must deesterday morning and took up the line of march

divisions of the Grand Army. the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle Secretary of the Treasury. as that order exists or existed in the Slavephases of the fearful visitation; and a man other and somewhat different Order of Knights exposed to the tender mercies of the disunion- The following affidavit, published in the Cinists in too many portions of our but lately law- cinnati Gazette, shows what sort of beings the

the age; and organizing bands of savages—
red men—who in too many cases have disgraced themselves by the association, it is
prowling through the land on its destructive
mission, and carrying terror and devastation
to thousands of happy homes. When men are
disposed to welcome positione let them well.

FIRST OATH.

wille Democrat.
The meeting then adjourned.
WM. E. WORTHAM, Chairman.
ED. THOMAS, Sec'y.

planned by the cotton growing States of the American Union for the enthronement of their nement of their staple upon a commercial throne of more than which cultivate the cotton plant are literally eggs. The Philadelphia Press has a commu-

Capital, samples of cotton goods made from

boarding themselves. A field hand in the

according to the information of the Press,

quantity of cotton imported into the United

while the extraordinarily low con

between a fight and a flight. for the world. A gentleman of large experence in India has with him, at the National

rior to the American or English fabrics from by citing the fact that he has hired native

rive within the next few days,

As a contrast to this success on the part of labor in the East Indies would appear incredithe ladies about 100 comforts,

> nore from the fair patriots in any needful quanis the Acting Commissary of Col. Harlan's regi-ment. He is devoting his whole time to the formation of the regiment.

We should be truly glad to see the venerable that we are unmindful of the duties we owe to under way, natural causes were gradually im- valley that has not sent husbands, fethers, and crop and bringing into prominence dangerous enjoyed.

the State will but do half as well, traitors will small, the Indian has been increased to meet not long destroy the peace

CAMP WILD CAT, Oct. 10, 1861.

divisions of the Grand Army.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE IN OHIO.

We published, several weeks ago, the secrets of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle

Secretary of the Treasury.

Gesting at his leisure the failure to accompuse great schemes upon so poor a basis as compared with the resources at the disposal of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

Hundreds of our best citizens have first rem their regulator of the world's exchange and of the destinies of England's manufactures. Our best customer, who has neglected to increase the sail rem their bomes, either taking refuge in Camp Wild Cat or secreting themselves in the woods around home, and while this is the case we see it currently remainded by the control of the world's exchange and of the destinies of England's manufactures. CONTRABANDS—FORT LAFAYETTE.—Many his domestic supply because old business asso-

So there's a vacancy in the Clerkship at are, at the same time, in imminent danger of conversant with the facts is going to dispute

service of the United States. The soldiers are about the only people that are now making a livelihood. The Government pays most liberal wages—fourteen dollars per month, board, clothing, and doctor-bills paid. Over and above all this, the soldier, when the war is over—and we sincerely believe it will be over soon—will have a hundred and sixty acres of land wherever he chooses to locate his warrant, and, if he shall be injured in the war, a munificent pension for life.—

Thus, setting aside all the lofty considerations of patriotism, even the pecuniary inducements to enlist at this time are very powerful.

Thus, setting aside all the lofty considerations of patriotism, even the pecuniary inducements to enlist at this time are very powerful. Who is there that's making as much in a profession, a trade, or any mechanical or agricultural pursuit, as the U. S. Government offers

Thus, setting as in a profession, a trade, or any mechanical or agricultural pursuit, as the U. S. Government offers

The soldiers are about the only least Tuesday week, one Sharp, a recruiting of Williams H. Mr. James M. Echaston was appointed telephor the meeting, and and about the miles from the latter place and spent the miles from the meeting, and after a brief absence, said committee returned and response to enlist the should be pressed into the service. As soon as he was away, fifteen men rode to Paducah and enrolled themselves in Judge Williams's fine about a state of the meeting, and after a brief absence, said committee returned and response to military seldent the objective and pallitary seldent the self-latter to the meeting, and after a brief absence, said committee, consisting of William H. May, Joseph B. Cox, Squire Heady, Jonathan Davis, John Cochera, S. Cark, were appointed to the Chiag, who, the meeting, and the meeting, and about a declinant particles, consisting of William H. May, Joseph B. Cox, Squ

Doctors Homeston and Swolm, of the brooklyn Regiment, who were to broes at Bull Run, arrived here this every fortress Monroe, from Richmend. T trees androce, from Kichmend. Iney we seed on parole, and came with the fifty-sev inded prisoners. They give a most deplorat ount of the condition of our wounded and manner in which they have been treated rebels. According to their accounts, o oners have suffered all the torments of t

The balloon which was seen over Washington a few days ago proved to be La Mountain's, which safely landed in Maryland. It appears that after ascending to a certain distance and finding the current right, he cut the rope and finding the current right, he cut the rope and

NEWS FROM GREEN RIVER COUNTRY. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

CAMP CALLOWAY, HARTFORD, KY., Oct. 7, 1861. Everything in this section of the country be-gins to assume a warlike appearance. Bodies of armed and unarmed men are to be seen night and day moving through the country. Picket guards are stationed at every cross-roads. The Union Home Guards of the country are all zealously siding the cause of the Union, standing firm by

restationed at every crose-roads. The Union Home Guards of the country are all zealously tiding the cause of the Union, standing firm by their principles, whilst even the strongest sympathizers of Southern rights boildly declare their insepproval and condemnation of Gen. Buckner's wanton invasion of the State, and his attempt to destroy the navigation of Green river by blowing up and destroying the locks and dams.

Dr. C. T. Noel, the man whom the gallant G.
H. Yeaman of Daviess defeated for the Legislature, recently left his home at the head of one hundred cavalry for the purpose of joining Buckner. This is another link in the train of circumstances showing the conspiracy and the plan that was agreed upon, which is made certain by a lefter that was intercepted from a rebel in the Southern army, to his father, in Owensboro. Buckner was to occupy Louisville with a large force, and simultaneously a brigade was to ge from Bowling Green toward Rochester, where Hawkins marched at which where fired the darkness a large body of rebels, who had landed for the buryless, who had landed for the buryless, who called in. He succeeded in saving his tent to destroying the locks and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tent to the company of the composition of the Cape, and a few miles up the river met the rebels marching down the moticello steamed at the cape and the cape, and a few miles up the river met the rebels marching down the moticello steamed at the cape and the cape, and a few miles up the river met the rebels marching down the moticello of the control of th inty, thinking his "old called them in his proclamation to the "Citizens of Muhienburg," turned from him with scorn and contempt. He has now returned to Bowling Green, and there has been within the last few days a withdrawal of troops Southward from Bowling

wille was a hospital; that coffee, sugar, bacon, and medicines were all gone; that the people had been very kind to the troops, but their kindness had been abused and was now exhausted. The soldiers dark their rations and sell them to get a little money, which they buy whisky with, and then go to the houses of citizens and beg food, and; if it is not turnished, they will take anything they can lay their hands on. The people are heartily sick and tired of the Southern Confeds. Bowling Green is in a similarly interesting situation. Every day large crowds of Union people pass through here, flesing from the marcilese ravages of these demons.

General Backner destroyed the lock at Rochester so so to render it unfit for use during the whole winter. It is probably a fortunate thing that the milliser to be destroyed, as their bread depends on it.

At Rochester Buckner borrowed a fine yoke of oxee from the Rev. Mr. Wiggins's store to the samunt of \$5000, and paid him by a check on the Southern Bank at Russellville, which check was protein ed. A dispect to the first propose of Kentucky, and that we must be rein the little propose of Kentucky, and that we must be rein on the life of Kentucky, and that we must be rein on the life of the first propose of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the milligence where the state that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the milligence of the fact that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the milligence where the state that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the milligence that the millitary men to the fact that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the fact that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the milligence that the milligence that the millitary men to the fact that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be rein to the fact that Louisville is the state that the most of the fact that Louisville is the state that the most of the fact t

people of Kentucky are treated.

In conclusion, I desire to call the attention of the military men to the fact that Louisville is not all of Kentucky, and that we must be reinforced and protected down here, and that as soon as possible. Green River, Evansville, and Owtanto as possible. Green River, Evansville, and Owtanto as possible.

as possible. Green River, Evansville, and Owas possible. Green River, Evanaville, and Ownershor are all important points, and the various regiments now forming down here should be so protected that they could fill up, form, organize, and drill before they are rushed about as Colone McHenry and Colonel Hawkins have been.

McMenry's officers, as far as I can learn, are as follows:

McHenry, Col; A. M. Stout, of Louisville, Lt. Col; L. C. Shanks, Major; Ike Calboon, Adj't.;

R. W. Allen, Quar'ermaster.

col; L. C. Shanks, Major; Ike Calhoon, Adj't.;
R. W. Allen, Quartermaster.

Burbridge, Col.; Ben srider, Lt. Col.; C. Maxwell, Major.

Hawkins, Col; S. P. Love, Lt. Col; Motley,
Major; Kennard, Adj't.

J. S. Jackson, Col.; R. W. Johnson, Lt. Col.;

W. Singleton, Surgeon.

These regiments are all now in process of formation. McHenry, at Hartford, Jackson and Burbridge at to wenstoro, and Hawkins at last accounts, was at Evansville, but I suppose he will recruit at Lock No. 1. Recruiting gesbravely on in these perits; the best men in the country are laying aside their tobacco, corn, their families, their all, and are determined not to be dragged out of the Union.

Give us all for a short time, and we are safe.

We are all Kentuckins, native and the trees.

Mesents, Gal y S. P., Leon, L. Col., Modey, Moyer, Kamend, All's.

J. S. Jakine, Gal, E. W. Jehnes, L. Coll.

W. Saglabes, Support all more in great of the collection of the

Memphis papers publish a proclamation from in Ben. McCalloch to the people of Arkansas, dated September 25, asking for three regiments of infantry immediately, to serve one year. Dispatches from Fort Smith say that McCulloch is patches from en, his present force being only 3,500

[Herald's Despatch.]

current right, he cut height of three miles we of the rebel enca

novements, which important news he has com-nunicated to the War Department.

Washington, Oct. 9.

European States as has been assumed there.
3d The Government has not tendered the
mand of the army to Gen. Garabaldi as has

ELRWATER, VA., Oct. 10. bridge, respectively, 30 to 40 miles from him, and part of it, under General Lee, is said to have joined Floyd at Big Spring. They destroyed their camp equipage and ammunition and buried several hundred muskets and left the wagons, &c. The road is absolutely impassable for wagons beyond a point 12 miles from Elkwater.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

At 6 o'clock this morning Division General Smith at Chain Bridge advanced and took position near Lewinsville. After walting three hours inviting an attack our skirmishers advanced and took possession of Lewinsville, the rebels retreating.

The Navy Department received official accounts of the affair near Hatteras Inlet from the commanders of the Susquehanna and Monticello. No mention is made of the destruction of the rebel steamers or of the disabling of the Fanuy, as was reported by the correspondent of the New York Herald. Two boats full of troops going from the shore to the rebel steamers were struck with shells and destroyed. The commander of the Monticello, Lieutenant Brain, thinks that one shot struck the Fanny. The name of the soldier who ecoaped after killing a rebel captain was Warren C. Haven, of Company H. 20th Indiana regiment. Another private, Chas. White, of the same compuny, was discovered in the surf. Haven states that two of our shells fell into two cloops loaded with men, blaving the vessels to pieces. The slaughter among the rebels is great, and a number of their officers were killed, when the Monticello cassed firing, and the rebels were scattered for four miles along the beach. Six rebel steamers were at one time off the point, their WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

scattered for four miles along the beach. Six rebel steamers were at one time off the point, their shot falling short.

The Bank of Washington refuses to take Treasury notes. This bank has not redeemed its own issue since last fall, and Congress w II probably close the disloyal i.stitution next winter.

A Union newspaper has just been established in Alexandria.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 7.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows: The plan of General Price, after he captured overing without naving seen anything of the one helds. On Friday, however, word resched Hatteras Inle', by the schooner Stars and Stripes, that 2 500 rebels, con-isting of a Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia regiment, had some over from the mainland in eix small steamers and schooners and fistboats, and stack d the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The Susquehanna steamed up outside, while Colonel Hawkins marched up with six compunies, and reached Hatteras light-house by night-fall, a distance of thirteen miles.

4,000 mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad with a view of its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made of all the government forces in northwest Misscuri; but late in the evening. Alf. Jones, who had been released as a prisoner at the asenal where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops, that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might propose for a big fight in a few days.

This served to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said "Lot Fremont come; they were ready for him." But when Jones amounced that Fremont had 30,000 men and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops, and a messenger was immediately despatched after those already started, and they recrossed the river Sunday evening. That night Price made his order for a movement south and Gen. Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route, and it is believed Gov. Jackson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger. Price and all his forces left on Monday the 30th ult., but his train of baggage wagous about 1,200 in number, did not all get off before Wednesday morning.

If Price had designed a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown rood, or possibly the Warrenstown road; but, instead of this, he has taken the road leading down the western be had a first price and a first with Fremont he would have taken the road leading down the western be have transpired here, and if Price does make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant or his movements will be disappointed. His most intiligent friends consider his course a complete break-down, while the more verdant are solaced with the idea that he has gone to meet McCullloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas. The fires of Price's mais very large at Lexington, but many of th

CAPE GIRARDIEU, Oct. 8.
The military authorities, by order of Col. Plummer, of the 11th Missouri, commanding this post, have taken possession of the postoffice at this place and put Major Burnet, of the 10th lows in charge.

Iowa in charge.

CAIRO, Oct. 10.

Some pickets, six in number, of the 4th cavalry regiment, stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of reb ly this morning. Two wars mortally wounded and each other and then held, each party taking the other for our cavalry.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbus arrived here to-day and reported the force there

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.

A special correspondent of the Cincinnati Com A special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial at Indianapolis says the news from Kentucky is encouraging. Our force is constantly increasing and the rebels are becoming discouraged. Many of Buckner's men are without arms and shoes, and only a few are uniformed. Enlisting is progressing rapidly. Kentuckians are coming up to their work manfully. Col. Hawkine's Kentucky regiment has occupied Owenstone, and Judge Williams is rapidly filing a regiment in the First District, formerly a secession hot-bed.

The Commercial's Flemingsburg, Kentucky, correspondent says a messenger from Hillsbero arrived stating that a company of rebals, 300 strong, under command of Capt. Holliday, of Nicholas county, were advancing upon Hillsboro

other is in the mutuary super.
States.
2d. Gen. Garabaldi, being a naturalized citizan, it was reported to the Government by one of our Consuls that the General was contemplating a visit to this country and that he had intimated, althoughly a disposition to engage in the service.

rebels' wounded amounted to nearly 5,000 men and their killed to 5.000.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Oct. 10.

By the occupation of Lewinsville Gen. McClallan takes complete possession of the line of bills running almost due north and sruh from the river near Great Falls. This second line, which is about two miles from the first, is more properly a line of operation than of defence. Being straight, it is shorter than the first, so the advance copys can be easily strengthened. We now threaten the communication of the rebels limmediately upon the Upper Potomas, which a slight advance will entirely cut off. Recent investigations show that there are not and have not been rebel fortifications o. the Potomac at any other place than Acquia Creek. There are three battalions of 20 guns which are designed to defend the terminus of the great Southern railroad, and to protect Richmond and Fredericksburg, not to hinder navigation. The guns at Freestone Point which a fortnight ago fired upon our vessels, causing a fear that navigation was impeded, was a field battery on its way South. Vessels can pies three miles beyond the Acquia battery which cannot harm them.

New York, Oct. 11.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 28th.

WOOLLEN SOCKS FOR THE ARMY .- The following directions, which have been furnished by a lady of much experience, may prove useful to for the army. The yarn should be bluish gray, No. 22, and the needles No. 14 or 15:

Set twenty-seven stitches on each needle knit the plain and two seam rows alternately un til the ribbing is three inches long; then kni

Ex-President Buchanan on the War -At a great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester

county, Pa., the following letter of Ex-President

Buchanan was read:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Pa, }

September 28th, 1861. }

DEAR SIE: I have been honored by your kind invitation as Chairman of the appropriate Committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional District, but advancing vears and the present

evitable, by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumpter.

For this reason, were it possible for me to address yon, waiving all other topics, I should contine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal romy countrymen, and e-pecially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is the moment for action; for prompt, energetic, and united action; and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be r j-seted by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the ques-

independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better councils may bereafter prevail when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted, not for thi re conquest or subjugation, but sal-ly for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hall their return under our common and glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet, until that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of our country, in a vigorous and suc-

command of our country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed)

JAS. BUCHANAN.

ism of Madison county shows itself in the right

way. We like the spirit and substance of these Kentuckians. Ah, very likely, very likely in-On Monday evening, October 7, 1861, a very large meeting of the civitizes of the county was held in Richmond for the purpose of providing for the families of soldiers who should enlist in the defence of the State. Judge D. Breck was chosen President and Will. Davis Secretary, Judge W. C. Goodloe, John E. McHenry, Malcom Miller, Samuel Bennett, and James W. Black were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and to select the district committees. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed in the ablest and most eloquent terms by our Renresentative, Mr.jor C. F. Burnam, and Judge Breck, in favor of expelling the infamous invaders from our soil. The committee thes, through Judge Goodloe, made the following report:

cointed in eight districts of the county, and the

pointed in eight districts of the county, and the following regulation was adopted:

The first named gentleman in each district will act as chairman; and if he cannot or refuses to act, the next on the list will be the chairman, and so on. The chairman must fill all vacancies that may occur in his committee. He shall call together his committee. He shall call together his committee. He shall call to inquire into the condition of the family of every one who may have enlisted in the military service of the State, and do everything in their power to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolution.

The chairman must fill all vacancies that may occur in his committee. He shall call together his committee, and it shall be their duty to inquire into the condition of the family of every one who may have enlisted in the military service of the State, and do everything in the risk may be consent given or asked,—if we will, like a set of miserable cowards and slaves, let all this be done by armies invading us under the Confedence of the State, and do everything in the place. The cavalry are scouring the country and committing all manner of depredations. If these robbers are not routed soon they will become the terror of the whole sand valley.

The first named gentleman in each district will all that pertains to it shall be cast down and a foreign Government more despotic than that of Austria extended over us without our consent given or asked,—if we will, like a set of miserable cowards and slaves, let all this be done by armies invading us under the Confedence of the State, and do everything in the place. The cavalry are scouring the country and committing and are fortifying the place. The cavalry are scouring the country and committing and refervitions, the place of the state of the stat of the State, and do everything in their power to carry out the cl₂-cts of the foregoing, resolution. These committees will act during the war, and will sit in their own districts, except when re-quested by the President and Secretary of this meeting to assemble in Richmond.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

1. Resolved, That we had hoped and expected to remain in peace with the so-called Confederate States, that we felt bound to them by the ties of interest, sympathy, and blood, and on account of our past relations we had already submitted to much, but the late invasion of our State by the Fennessee and other Confederate forces, the seizure of our railroads, destruction of our property, and the expulsion of unoffending citizens from their homes, have left no alternative, we must either submit like cowards, or resist like men.

2. That we indorse and will at all hazards maintain all the acts and resolutions of the Legisian control of the confederacy, and, as they know that they can never return again to their kentucky from their homes, have left no alternative, we must either submit like cowards, or resist like men.

2. That we indorse and will at all hazards maintain all the acts and resolutions of the Legisian control of the control of the

2. That we moorse and with a six has a market and the legislature made for the purpose of expelling from the state the so-called Confederate forces.

That we moorse and with a six has a might prove the six has a mighty force here and overrun the State if possible at once.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

SKIRMISH ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon,
about fourteen miles South of Gen. Rousseau's loyal regiment in the First Congressional Dis-We expressed surprise and astonishment about fourteen miles South of Gen. Rousseau's have who will engage in knitting woolen socks the other day that Gen. Albert Sidney John-advance and only eight miles from the Confedston, a Kentuckian, had accepted the appointerate encampment at Green River, a detachment of about forty men of the Thirty-ninth one of them, when the battle comes, will fight as Indians, under Lieutenant Col. Jones (who if the strength of ten men were in his slogle arm, Our surprise and astonishment are not less to learn that Col. Thos. H. Hunt, late of this was in the battle of Rich Mountain) and Capcity, has consented to head a regiment in the tain Herring, attacked three hundred rebels, invasion. We announced, a short time ago, one-half cavalry, without loss, killing five, that Col. Hunt had accepted an appointment wounding three, and driving the whole force under Gen. Buckner, but subsequently, and beyond Bacon Creek.

ment to lead an invasion of his native State.

jected several urgent proffers of appointments,

and that he would never under any circum-

stances consent to participate in an invasion of

his native State, and we believed his assurance

friends here and throughout Kentucky. But

and oft-repeated protestations that he could

never be prevailed on to take part in the inva-

sion of Kentucky, he is taking part in it. We

Confederate Camp on Green river, calling for

recruits to a company to enter "the 5:h Ken-

Thos. H. Hunt or Colonel B. Hardin Helm,

and the latter name is erased with a pen to in-

regiment will go into camp immediately." He

and their native soil, a conflict in which he

and neighbors, in the field of blood and car-

what mysterious influences, he contracted the

are now our friends.

darker than death upon her soil.

Kentucky has no terms to offer to her inva-

with great pleasure, we stated, upon authority This occurred at three o'clock. At five which we deemed ample, that he had not done o'clock a reinforcement of one company of the Thirty-ninth Indiana and some cavalry was so. We had a right to consider our authority for this latter statement ample. Col. Hunt, sent to the gallant and victorious little band. sensitively anxious to avoid even a suspicion We may hear of further work. of any connection with the invasion of Kentucky, had written to this city that he had re-

We learn that the rebel Buckner entered federacy. Mr. Lemonte Brun, the Sheriff, took his books, papers, vouchers, &c., and sought his books, papers, vouchers, &c., and sought refuge with Gen. Buckner. He has since then enlisted in Captain McCullough's mounted rangers, and will go back in dustime to restablish his effice and secure what he has left behind. Old father Harrod, a worthy minister of the Methodist Church, who has seen two generations of war, has enlisted in the same company and promises to give a good report of himself. All along our lines the men are impetuous for an advance, and before many and gladly rendered him in our columns what we supposed to be justice.

refuge with Gen. Buckner. He has since then enlisted in Captain McCullough's mounted For Thomas H. Hunt we have always felt rangers, and will go back in dus time to rethe strongest personal regard. He has hosts of days the expectation is that they will be gratified.

There is no idea of a backward movement in the vicinity of Green river. Forward is the word eagerly expected, and it will be readily obeyed.

INDIANA TROOPS. — The Evansville Journal says the Governor has authorized the recruiting and organization of the 55th regiment, from which we are to deduct five, as the numbering of the regiment for the regiment of the statement of the are impetuous for an advance, and before many have before us a printed handbill, dated at the days the expectation is that they will be gratified.

tucky regiment to be commanded by Colonel which we are to deduct five, as the numbering of the regiments for this war conamences at six, and it makes fifty regiments now in the field and recruiting. Indiana will have this week about thirty-four thousand troops in the field, fully armed and equipped, and ready for fighting when called upon. This i-just one regiment more than field annia, quota. Sixteen regiments are now organizing, and will, we hope, all be ready for the is to be the commander, and a pen adds at the bottom of the bill, "Colonel Hunt's is actually doing what a little while ago he professed to be shocked at the bare thought of doing. The young men, who, as members of the State Guard, were drilled and disciplined and indectrinated by him here and in the encampments at Shepherdsville and at Muldraugh's Hill, the youthful spirits, whom, by his instructions and in the field, may be followed by near-cruited and in the field by the middle of November, which is as well as the field by the middle of November, which is as well and may be found the State Guard, were drilled and discito carried and in the field, may be followed by nearly if not quite as many more, if there is need of
them. There seems to be as much activity in
recruiting now as any time for the past two
recruiting now as any time for the past two
as deprivations. All luxuries had disappeare
and many of the necessaries of life were been his fascinations, he succeeded in bringing to the adoption of his own views of our national affairs, he is now leading to a conflict upon his COL, HARLAN'S CAMP, -The Central Kentuckian says the companies now in camp are com-manded by Captains Palmer, Wharton, Riley, Hilpp, and Davidson, and are rapidly filling up. and fathers, to say nothing of life-long friends

There are several companies organizing in Ma-

Let it and all other regiments be filled up at once. Turn out, Kentuckians, and march against the invader. The indications are very decided that others make the excuse to their own coniences, that, if they and their troops could at have their way in Kentucky, there could be no conflict between them and other sentuckians. Ah, very likely, very likely indeed. The matter amounts then to this: If we of Kentucky will quietly allow our repeated decisions by overwhelming majorities at the ballot-box to be annulled or reversed, if we will contentedly permit our State legislation, the whole authority of our General Assembly, and the authority of the United States within our limits, to be overthrown and the taxes in the hands of the county collectors diverted to the Southern Confederacy, if we will unresistingly suffer all the cars and locomotives of sistingly suffer all the cars and locomotives of suffer suffers and suffer suffers and suffer suffers and suffers suffer suffers and suffers su Col. H. will be able to report his regiment as fully sciences, that, if they and their troops could

and dams to be blown up, to the utter lected in camp at that place about 2,000 rebels on destruction of commerce, if we will submission and 500 cavalry. One half are said to be

ner's command there is greatly demoralized. One erate flag, we might possibly, by the gracious entire company had disbanded and returned to permission of our self-constituted masters, be their homes, and a company of cave lry had also left, being greatly dissatisfied. A large cumber ouchsafed an exemption from bloodshed at the hands of their followers: but the probabilwould join the Federal forces if an opportunity were offered. One young man, an officer, had ity is that our people will not purchase exemption at any such price, especially as one of the resigned, and stated his intention of toining Gen. consequences would be their immediate precipitation into a terrible war with the States that tents, knapsecks, blankets, and wagons, and were suffering greatly. ers. The invasion must be withdrawn or re-

WESTERN VIRGINIA ELECTION .- On the 24th of October an important election occurs in the new State of Virginia—an election for members pelled, even though the commingling blood of brothers, fathers, sons, neighbors, and friends, of the Convention which is called to meet in shed by each other's hands, shall set a stain Wheeling on the 25th of November, provided the division question is carried.

John C. Breckinridge, Wm. Preston, FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861. tucky having decided in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years unless sooner discharged this Board has decided to incur no further expenses about recruiting twelve months' men.
All such recruits will therefore be disbanded instantly unless they will consent to be mustered into the service for three years. J. B. TEMPLE, President.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Isture made for the purpose of expelling from the State the so-called Confederate forces.

3 That we will protect all law-abiding citizers in the erjoyment of all their rights under the State and Federal Constitutions; but we will not countenance traitors in our midst, or shelter then from the punishment due to treason.

4. That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the States of Oxio, Indiana, a.d. Illinois for their prompt and energetic efforts made for cure defence.

5. That the Confederate States, in their invasion of Kentucky, have disregarded and trampled under foot their own cherished doctrine of States Rights. Our State has thrice expressed her determination to stard by the Union, by overwhelming mejorities, but, notwithstanding this and the late action of her Legislature, they are now attempting by force to drag our Commonwealth, against the will of her people, into the vortex of revolution.

The following additional resolution was offered by Major W. Whitlock and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved. That the Government of the United of the State has three to make the states of the Confederate of the Confederate of the Louisville Journal:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

OWENSBORO, Kr., October 9, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: To-day about eleven o'clock information was brought that the rebels were approaching Green river in force. In fifteen minutes the available force of Burbridge's Regiment, which arrived this morning from the confederate of the Louisville Journal:

OWENSBORO, Kr., October 9, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: To-day about eleven o'clock information was brought that the rebels were approaching Green river in force. In fifteen minutes the available force of Burbridge's Regiment, which arrived this morning from the confederate Government, we of course a thousand unmistakable the view there are a thousand unmistakable that the rebels were approaching Green river in force. In fifteen minutes the view that the rebels were approaching Green river in force and their friends may be able, by their car

trict, known as the infected district. Hundreds who have been driven from their homes by the recessionists are rushing to his standard. Each

They may ere long find themselves torn by the thorns of the tree they have planted. COTTON CULTURE IN THE SANDWICH ISLAND

The cultivation of cotton is to be tried on a new Brownsville, the county town of Edmundson, on flursday last, and, by preclamation, ordered state that King Kamehamaka has retired to his that the taxes should be paid to the Southern Con- | country seat at Kona, for the purpose of devoting

rion, Washington, Taylor, Nelson, Spencar, Boyle, and other counties, and in this city, which

diseased feelings and passions that have prompted him to do this thing, we cannot conceive; but, alas! what horrid changes may not the horned and hoofed devil of secession work in the unhappy bosom where he establishes his sway!

But we suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner and Hunt and Marshall and Casseday and the suppose that Johnston and Buckner arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived on Thursday for Col. Harlan in a few days. Five hundred arms arrived arms ar

[limes Despatch.] Governor Morgan arrived here this morning. Is brings the assurance that New York will have 00,000 men in the field before the close of this

PHILADELPHIA Oct 11 W. J. Pachard was ar ested here to-day on an order from the State Department, as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with Si-sta & Co. Pachard has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as a refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the presence of giving value.

Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill were driven in Lat night by the robe s in force, their object doubtlessly being to accertain the position of our advance. All our troops are in comfortable condition.

New York Oct. 12

our advance. All our troops are many four dayance.

NEW YORE, Oct. 12

At the yard of Edward F. Williams, at Will liamsburg, the past month, fourteen schooners have been altered into gunboats for the Goven. ment service.

NEW YORE, Oct. 12.

NEW YORE, Oct. 13.

NEW YORE, Oct. 14.

NEW YORE, Oct. 15.

NEW YORE, Oct. 15.

NEW YORE, Oct. 16.

NEW YORE, Oct. 17.

NEW YORE, Oct. 18.

NEW YORE, Oct. 18.

NEW YORE, Oct. 19.

NEW ment service.

New York, Oct. 12.

The U. S. transport Cahawba is at anchor off Gravesend, taking on board the fhird Rhode Is land Regiment, which were encamped at Fort Hamilton.

The Norfolk Day Book, recontains d one of them, when the battle comes, was secessionists are rusping one of them, when the battle comes, was secessionists of the faction against which they are arraying themselves.

Thion regiment

Interpretation on the company of the killed. The rebels are a staughter among the Z-us committed grave a slaughter among the Z-us committed grave and the rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded. The rebels admit a loss of about and eighty wounded.

Worcester county, Md.
Lieut. Bliss has just arrived here from towns at Lewinsville. He reports that ever hing was quiet at that post to day.
It is understood that Secretary Cameron's jou sey to St. Louis has been undertaken for townsoes of arriving at a correct conclusi no enring the state of affairs in the Westellepartment.

Department.
The robel privateer Dixie is ascertained to have been a Maryland vessel, formerly a trader.
The S'ar complains that the over estimate, the army of the Potenuc has an injurious effection the popula of the North, diminishing the

COMMERCIAL

At Lex ngton, Ky , Oct, Oth, Caguest L. son of Hor-B an Sesan Hill, and Sesan,

han 101 mea, to serve for three years or during the war.
Companies and parts of companies are now be not received and are drilling at Camp Andy ohnson, near Greensburg. Ky
E. H. HON-ON, Colonel.
J. B. CARLINEE, Lieut. Col.
W. E. HOB-ON, Major.
GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 16, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY MEN .- The trouble our country are calling many to the tente ald, and as they must be exposed to many har neet the emergency. A box of reli which every soldier ought to take with him

These pills may be had at Raymond & Ty er's, 74 urth street, opposite the National Hotel. 821 deod&weow FINE KENTICKY JEANS Having reconstructed my Mill, and suced new machinery for making FINE WOOLEN KENTUCKY JEANS,

(which is now being worn a extensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to fur

FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF A good supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY L. RICHARDSON. Volunteers for the army should not eave the city until surplied with HOLLOWAY'S FILLS and CINTMENT. For Sores, curvy, Wounds, Small-Pox, Fevere, and Bowel Complains these me sines are the best in the world. Every French sold

os dedw1 APPEAL TO SCIENCE vithout one deleterious element. Cassvanous's Excuse Dvn is the only one ever submitted to this suf-ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS. Medical College of Ohio.

al thwim

of Survey: will devote e-pe-ful-treation to a Survey: Fore for the full course 850 Math n S. Graduation fee 853 Demonstrator's GEO. C. B.ACKMAN, M. D. Devo of Faunt of Annality of Annali HEMP WANTED. WILL PAY A FAIR PRICE FOR GOOD HEM to be delivered here during this month W. A. RICHARDSON, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8—död: #4 Buillt street

COLT'S PISTOLS COLTS NAVY AND PUCKET FIS-TOLS can be less to CO.TS. O.T. NOLLS & CO.TS. No. 128 Marks street, between rint and Brook sts. To the Brave Men of Kentucky

Kentucky School of Mediciae.

ni mation, apply to
als devim M. GOLDSMITH, Dean. Mississippi and Texas Lands for Kentucky Property. OF MCRES CHOI E COTTON LA D. in one react, about 10 miles of the control of the c

S. Street, and the street of t

Agricultural.

MAKING AND MANAGING CIDER.—Although

knowledge of its properties, becomes a pleas-ant and healthful drink, far better in its naurity than when manufactured and sold we all good properties in a cider apple. Yel-we flesh indicates richness and strength, and

colors; those of a rich, yellow tinge in skin being superior to those of a greenish cast; they should never be mixed. Mixing varieties, oportions. An astringent, harsh fruit, and rich, sweet apple will often be found to com-ne the qualities requisite for the very highest

bine the quanties requisite for the very nignest flavor and heaviest body.

Grinding the fruit is a very important item in the manufacture of good cider. The whole fruit, pulp, seeds, rind, and all, should be com-pletely mashed. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be

d be performed only upon a clean, sweet orm, and rye straw, free from rust or confine it in place. A gentle | body's own reflection:

The control of the co ## And the content of the content of

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN AND PROVIS IONS CAPTURED - CHARLESTON, MISSOURI, ENTERED BY THE REBELS-JEFF, THOMPSON BETREATING SOUTH - ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS - AN ATTACK EXPECTED ON CAPE GIRARDEAU — REBELS MARCHING ON SHAWNEETOWN—COURT MARTIAL, ETC. CAIRO, October 7.

The foraging expedition of four hundred and renty five men, under Col. John A. Logan, reted in my last, returned to this place on hureday morning on the steamers Alex Scott nd City of Memphis bringing with them ten eral horses, &c., which they captured on their oute from Thompson's Landing, Mo., to Charles-

A detachment of Col. Logan's command was every farmer makes from one to twenty beares of cider yearly, yet few apply manufacture any more than a mechaniwildge, or the following of the consequence is that not more than one tenth of the liquor denominated cider deserves a name beyond that of poor vinegar.

Cider, when carefully made, with a due honwieder of its propagate honores a plant. another excursion into Missouri.

It is now known here that Jeff Thompson has

abandoned his late camp near Hunter's farm and retreated to New Madrid, about forty miles down the river, and has not been heard from.

river and at this place for the last four days in consequence of the movements and change of troops. An attack being anticipated at Cape Girardeau two more regiments were ordered there com Bird's Point, and various changes of reginents have occurred from Bird's Point to Fort Holt and vice versa. The 10th regiment from this point (Col. Morgan) have changed quarters with the 18th, Col. Rhodes, at Mound City. A body of of the finest cavalry I ever saw arrived here on Thursday, under con

Noble. They crossed over to Bird's Point. A difficulty has arisen in regard to the execuion of the soldier Dikeman, who murd Evans on Monday last. It seems that Col. Rhodes acted against express orders in permitting he man to be tried and executed by his own mer and a mob. I understand that Col. Rhodes

and a most a unnerstand that tool. Rhodes
(of the 18th) is to be Court Marsialed.

The farmers of Petits county recently offered to
get the subjoined extract is from an article in the Charleston Morcury of the 10th lit.

The extract involves several points worthy
of notice: among which are, T. The declaration that the Congress at Richmond has voted
more men and far more money than the Congress at Washington has; 2. The opinion that
neither the men nor the money voted by the
Congress at Richmond will ever be raised; 3,
The statement by implication that the Confederate side has yet appeared
who has proved himself able efficiently teserved himself able efficiently tehandle thirty thousand men in the field; 5,
The avowal that the coast of the Confederate congress are
entirely insufficient; and, 7, The fear expressed
that the energy of the Confederate Administration is not equal to the work of supplying
the deficiency.

The general of Petits county recently offered to
many distance from our
twenty of notice: among which are
the National debt will be \$300,00
000 by the first of Decamber next.

The sexessionists have full possession of Arizona
The results of the Valles of the Confederate Congress, and for
notice: among which are;
The seximate the Congress at Richmond will ever be raised; 3,
The statement by implication that the Confederate
and a strong; 4, The exhausted that the Confederate
who has proved himself able efficiently tethe confession that the measures of defence provided tardily by the Confederate Congress are
entirely insufficient; and, 7, The fear expressed
that the energy of the Confederate Administration is not equal to the work of supplying
the dedicionery.

The farmers of Petits county recently defered to the carrier would the well active the carriers who districts any districts of the peripheral congress, and for
notice: among which are;
The subjoined extract is from an artiscient the Canfederate Congress, and for
notice: among which are;
The subjoined extract is from an artis istration is not equal to the work of supplying the deficiency.

The sum and substance of the extract, con sidered as a criticism, is that the Confederate Government has paid too much attention to the army, and too little to the navy, without attending to either with skill and efficiency whilst, regarded as a disclosure, the extrac suggests the conclusion that the Confederate side is considerably weaker both in sinews and

in brains than is commonly supposed. We, however, commend the extract to every-

We propose to discuss, briefly, what the lat Congress has done, and what it has failed to do in the first place, Congress has voted an arm of near a half million of men, and a fabulou amount of money to support them. Our on yo jection to this legislation is that it is in imitation smeather the last running will perhaps be the nost clear, but its richness will be found dinnished; in other words, the saccharine maters, or sugar, will be less, and of course the unlity inferior. After the last running, or then no more juice of the apple in its pure tate can be obtained, the top of the cheese is ometimes taken off and a few pailfuls of water pplied, when pressure is again applied, and a ry inferior quality of liquor obtained, almost nirrely destitute of sugar, but often making a lerable vinegar.

The fermentation may be said to be the ompletion of the work of making and manging cider, although racking off and bottling re afterwards necessary to bring it to perfecon. The time which may elspee after making in cider before fermentation commences de ands both upon the quality and condition of its fruit from which it is made and the temperature of the weather. If the fruit is only attially ripe and the weather warm, formention often commences within a few hours

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washinoton, Oct. 6.

The President has decided that hereafter all contracts and appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington, in the regular way and through the ordinary channels. The Attorney General is unreserved in his expression of opinion concerning General Fremont, and does not hesitate to pronounce his retation a public crime. A ful consultation contracts of the consultation of the consultatio mont, and does not hesitate to pronounce his re-tention a public crime. A ful consultation on the whole subject will be held to-morrow in a [Special to the Times.]

waiing at Cadiz for the result of the cabinet con

ject. It looks further north.

DETROIT, October 7.

A special despatch from Trouto to the Free
Press eays Col. Rackin, member of Parliament,
lately authorized by our Government to raise a
regiment of lancer, was arrested there yesterday for acting in violation of nurfally.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

[Expension City, Oct. 6.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6.
Little doubt is entertained here that Price is on his way South, with the main body of his army. The force reported to be making demons rations near Georgetown and Sedalia is merely a detachment, for the purpose of keeping our advance engaged. detachment, for the purpose of Keeping Our same engaged.
When last heard from, Price's advance guard ras at Clinton, in Henry county. It is supposed hat Price will push on to the Arkansas line, then, Fremont will follow him closely and give him battle wherever he can find him.

[Special to the St. Louts Republican.]

possible, but others entertain the opinion that is intends a surprise upon some point the least totected, and that we shall have a fight in a few ays. Fremont designs to follow the rebel army Arkansas and force them to fight wherever he

The gunboats Tylor and Lexington reconnoited down the river to-day and fell in with the rebel boat Jeff Davis, and chased her within two miles of Columbus, when batteries on the Kentucky shore opened upon them. The rebels used some twenty gans—some of them rifled. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage done to the boats. The rebel less not ascertained.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county; that about thirty-three of the negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was widespread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities. [Herald's Despatch.]

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned to this city this morning after a brief visit to the lindian country. He visited several of the tribes port of the Osage, and held many councils with hem. He found them all loyal, evincing strong ttachment to the Federal Government. It ap-pears that only three tribes, which are inaccessile and beyond the reach of the Government, are islayd. He is of opinion that troops ought to e despatched immediately to the Indian country or celaim them.

A gentleman who arrived from Fortress Monroe

A gentleman who arrived from Fortress Monroe this evening says the Merrimac, having been put in order after being raised by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbor late vesterday, and came within sight of Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel-plated. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service and making a trial trip. She will prove a bad customer to our fleet.

The Richmond Examiner of Friday publishes the graph on the first that the first property of the 4th that

CATRO, Oct. 7. rectly from Columbus, who represents the rebels at that place not less than 40,000 strong, under command of Gen. Johnson. He says they are making big preparations for a strike somewhere.

making big preparations for a strike somewhere.

DARNESTOWN, MD., Oct. 8.

It is the opinion of cficers that the rebel army which last week moved up the Potomac has crossed over the mountains in Western Virginia or retired back upon the mountains, as it has not been seen for several days past.

Everything has been quiet along our lines to day.

A stray number of the Richmond Examiner, which has fallen into our hands, is exceedingly severe upon the post-office establishment of the Confederate States. It say:

The Confederate postoffice establishment, under the confederate postoffice establishment, under the confederate states. It say:

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The confederate postoffice establishment, under the confederate states and the confederate states. It say:

The confederate postoffice establishment, under the confederate states are that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark., the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired at Ptechontas, Ark, the sequel of a similar act that transpired

The Confederate postedfice establishment, under its present management, has become an engine for impeding the circulation of information. If this be the object sought by its managers they are unfaithful to their duty; if it be not their object, they are ignorant of their duty; for the fact cannot be now denied that the post-office prevents the circulation of intelligence.

(Special to the oblief in military circles teems to be the belief in military circles that Price will avoid a battle with Fremont is one of the vilest swindling machines in the

protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days. Fremont designs to follow the rebel army to Arkansas and force them to fight wherever he can enc unter them.

The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish Fremont gratis \$250,000 worth of grain for his army.

Washington Oct.

per month for his newspaper, in order that the postoffice may reap the wretched pittance of sixty cents.

The public are aware that in all countries in the civilized world, except the Confederate States, newspapers in the mass, intended for general sale, are transmitted as freight on the railroads, without any postage tax. If the finances of the Confederacy were on their last legs, it might be excused to this extraordinary circumstance that a tax should be levied upon their transmission on the railroads, though this is done at no cost at all to the Government. But when the Postoffice Department demands the whole price and cost of the newspaper as a more gratuity; demands as much for allowing the railroads to transmit them at their own cost as any large printing establishment, conducted at great crist, receives for their manufacture, the folly of the thing, not to call it an outrage, appears so monstrous and disgraceful as to inspire a feeling of profound contempt for the Department which proposed and enforces the measure. It is bad enough that the Government's great office of intelligence should seem to devote its faculties to the suppression of information; but when it assumes to demand the whole cost of a newspaper—the leading and most costly agency of intelligence—in gratuity, for merely allowing the railroads to carry it at their own expense, its self-stultification is melanchely.

A Secession Editor's Confession.—The

A Secession Editor's Confession.—The months past has been Andrew Jackson Morey, of the Cynthiana News. He was recently arrested for treason, and we find the following communication from him in the Ohio State Journal. How many of the other secssion Editors and ex-Elitors of our State could probably make similar confessions? CAMP CHASE, Oct. 3, 1861. GENTLEMEN: I had been under the impression

CAMP CHASE, Oct. 5, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I had been under the impression for some three weeks before the arrest and detention of my person here that it was the duty of myself and my neighbors at home, in Kentucky, to yield a ready, willing, and faithful adherence to the wishes and desires of a my jurity of the people of our State, and a determination to sustain the General Government. To that end a meeting was called by a a large number of State Rights men and Union men of Cynthiana, wherein they declared that they would not do anything to con-

SOUTHERN NEWS.

We have received additional files of Southe papers, brought through to us by a friend. Our Memphis dates are to the 30th September. We find in our files the following items of interest:

Since my last there has been a literal of news in this section of country. Nothin happened in fact to vary the monotomy camp save the arrival of the "troops" who irremitivals are incomissional and incomissional camp save the arrival of the "troops" who were so ignominiously surrendered at San Augustine Springs. Two or three incidents connected with the surrender are worthy of record. It appears that none of the troops anticipated a surrender until they were ord-red to stack arms, when Sergeant Oberle, the Drum Major of the Seventh, rushed to the wagon containing the regimental colors, and succeeded in completely destroying the "colors" before the surrender was completed. The band also broke all their instruments, and many of the men completely ruined all their arms soon r than currender them to an enemy. Priva'e B ilow, of I Company, 7th Infantry, was just returning from Craig, and had got as far back as Los Cruzes, when, hearing of the sur-

was just returning from Craiz, and had got as far buck as Los Cruzes, when, hearing of the surthrough fatigue and want of water on the Journender, he turned his horse for Fort Craiz, and died nado del Martz. Corporal Hughes of B Company Riflas, immediately after the surrender, jumped on his horse and made good his escesp to Craiz, riding a distance of 110 miles without eating or drinking, and without quitting his saddle. From these few instances it may easily be seen that the men were not to blame, or in any way to be accused of disloyalty to either their flag or country. A SECESSION EDITOR'S CONFESSION.—The erest secession Editor in Kentucky for some officer of this Department, does credit to the head and heart of the gallant soldier who penned

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. M. Santa Fe, (N. M.) Aug. 27, 1861. General Orders, No. 31.

The Colonel Commanding the Department has learned with great gratification that certain reports and statements with regard to the troops, included in the surrender of San Augustine Springs, are unfounded and sland-rous, that not withstanding the difficulties in which they were involved, and the seductiveness with which they were assailed, they have proved themselves.

[Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, October 7, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO—GUNBOATS SHELL
REBEL BATTERIES ATCOLUMBUS—EXPEDITION
OF THE ENEMY AT COLUMBUS—EXPEDITION
TO THE INTERLIA OF MISSOURI—REPORT OF
DESZERTERS, &c.
The gunboats Lexington and Tyler went down
the river this afternoon to within two miles of the river than the river than the river the river than the river than the river t

the river this afternoon to within two miles of Columbus, and threw shells into the rebel batteries for over two hours. The enemy replied by opening about twenty guns upon them, some of which were rifled cannon of large calibre. One shot passed between the chimneys of the Lexing-ton, just clearing the pilot-house and falling seem distance astern, and several others were thrown a quarter of a mile beyond the boats. There were at least one hundred shots fired by the rebels on our boats, none of which took eff.cc. The Lexington and Tyler threw about thirty shellr, Lexington and Tyler threw about thirty shells, each of which fell among the rebel batteries and book, but, upon his voluniarily making

contemplate an attack on Paducah. They are fortifying every available point near Columbus, working day and night. The bluff to the northeast of the town is strongly fortified.

Gens. Pillow, Polk, and Cheatham are commanding brigades. There are large forces of cavalry there, well armed and equipped. Jeff Thompson is reported to be between Belmont and New Madrid, with 4,000 men. A great many desertions are occurring by those under his commanding. The troops at Columbus are generally well armed and equipped. Nothing later is heard concerning the reported march of the rebels on Shawneedown.

All quiet at this point. River rising very rapidly.

ARRIVALOF FEDERAL PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Mercury gives the following a good they are making their way to Morgan county, the will never show his caver-head in this gount of the wart of provisions, he will never show his caver-head in this county, but try to make his way to that arching agreed they are making their way to Morgan county, but try to make his way to that arching agreement, when the officer attempted to make a descendable to get men, who would have remained at head of near the town of Sards, in this county. As their arrival they found the house occupied by 8 or 9 men. One named Van Hook made his appearance, when the officer attempted to make the arrest. Yan Hook stepped back, and, seizing characteristic, and his is the Allow make the arrest. Yan Hook stepped back, and, seizing characteristic, and it is appearance, when the officer attempted to make the arrest. Yan Hook stepped back, and, seizing characteristic, and van ferifich, avoiunteer of this county. The rest were taken and returned, and Van Hook was completed to keep a young man named Griffith, a volunteer of this county. The rest were taken and van ferifich, and vising accounty, when the officer attempted to make the arrest. Yan Hook was completely riddled, dying upon the spot. The rest were taken and van ferifich, and vising accounts and the section of the county. The rest was the arrest.

TON.—The Charleston Mercury gives the follow-ing account of the arrival of the Federal prisons sent from Richmond to the sickly harbor of and two cavalry companies were called out to

from the depot to the juil:

The Examiner compliants that the Southern Nototifice establishment does no good at all—that it carries no intelligence, no matter both the state of the battle on the Gauley, says:

The semmy's account of that hard fought on the state of the battle on the Gauley, says:

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STOCK OF SUGAR IN NEW YORK, OCT. 1. Total hhds. 1860. 4,198 1,63) 844 11.250 994

2,450 STOCK OF MOLASSES IN NEW YORK, OCT. 1. Total hhds. STOCK OF FORK AND BEEF IN PACKING YARDS, NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, OCT. 1.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE 1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS

ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.

which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by of 1800, proper energy, perseverance and inmustry, to provide crop y comfortable homes for themselves and families, with comparatively speaking, very little capital.

No State in the Valley of the Missessippi offers so great they being composed of a deep rich loam, the an ina coment to the settler as the State of Illinois. of which is unsurpassed by any on the global RICH ROLLING PRATRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated we such wonderful facility that the farmers of the East and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great num233 have been added; makin
bers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of En891, a gain of 143 per cent. gland, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people. These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 min length, which connects with other roads and nav

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have nern applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are aimout untouched. The unvariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the comment of the superstance of the superstance of the leading State in the concept, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the concept, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the manural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the

expenses; the TAINS ARE MORT, and must consequently for principal, payable in four, five, statement one-few day decrease.

From date of sale; the contract stiplinating that one-few of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivations of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivations.

The State is rapidly filing up with population; 868, at six d 025 persons having been added since 1850, making the dollars. Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, sell, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had
on application to

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the lilinois Central Hailroad, see pages 188, 189 & 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY

TEEN COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Those shifted with any of the placing of the placing

on.—These pills should not be taken during PRESNANCY, as they are sure to Price 31 per box, and may be east by mail.

Fire 31 per box, and may be east by mail.

FOR THE STREAM OF THE ST

west side.
All letters for Books or Medicines should be directed
DR. GALMN'S DISHENSALX,
mar34-divareous late
Londsville, Ky. PROPOSES TO TREAT FISTULA UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF NO CURK NO PAY. In every instance cure is not completed. Fifty dollars (550) is the fee. From two to eight weeks in as long a time as the doc to requires to perform a spirile, Piles, and all Chronic Seronia. Secondary Syphilis, Piles, and all Chronic No charge for medicines or attention if placed under

his chage unless a cure is performed.

We, the undersigned, from personal knowledge, as able to start that Dr. Frice can certainly and surely relieve the horrid effects of Onani-m or Solf-Pollution and perform a speedy cure in all of the diseases sumerated above. We have seen certificates from respectable persons certifing to the cures enumerated performed by Dr. Price. We have no doubt of his ability to do all he proposes.

Late Shortif of Jeffers in county, Ky.

LOVEL H. ROUSSEAU.

auto data the price of the cure of the country of the country of the cure of the country. USBFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL

Christmas and New Year's Presents WM. KENDRIO 225 Third st., between Main & WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER and
FLATED WARE

On the 23d day of Sephymber, 1831, a negro man, calling himself BUR, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave.

He is about 29 years of ase, dark brewn skin. feet I inches high, weighing 160 ha, mail care, the projecting over the lower, straight and well made, and very fond of talk. Says he belongs to be compared to the control of the Compared to the Union.

See TRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. The Compared to the Union. The Compared to the Union. The Compared to the Union. The Compared to the Union of the Compared to the Union of the Compared to the Union. The Compared to the Union of the

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD,

MECHANICS, FARMERS & WORKING MEN. present population 1,723,863, a ratio of 102 per cent. In THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the those of any other State. The products sent out during the continuous co ILLINOIS CENTRAL RATLEGAD COMPANY, the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat cro oaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the con crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

> TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS. Since 1854 the Company have solar Laboupers deveated and control of the series of the contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of \$30,000, 000. In 1850 the population of forty-mise countries, through which it passes, was only 335,508 since which 479, 203 daree been added; making the value population \$14, no of \$15 nor on the schole population \$14, no of \$15 nor on the schole population \$14, nor on the schole population \$15, nor on the schole population

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY. d that 600,000 tons of freight, incl ushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were for

The prices of these lands vary from 35 to \$25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class

ion : 868, at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five

Situations as Teachers Wanted.

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, I Chartered by the Legislature of My. For the Cure of all Private Diseases,



him for \$1,300.

The above reward will be paid if caught in a free.

State and lodged in the Louisville Jail, or \$300 if caught
in this State and lodged in the jail in this city.

SHAPLEY OWEN. POP CORN BALLS.

TO THE

Br. J. BOVEE DOD'S Dr. WM. PRICE MPERIL VINE BITTERS. INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

> UNSURPASSED. Yor sale by J. G. Caldwell & Son, Jeffersonville, Ind., Springer & Bro., Louisville, Ky., Scribner & Magin-ss, New Albany, Ind. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors





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